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GERMANS DRIVE TOWARD GROZNY OIL FIELD AREA

Reich Forces Brush Aside Soviet Resistance in New Push

OFFENSIVE IS ADMITTED

Axis Forces Reach Volga, Take Additional Fortresses in Stalingrad Area

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, October 15.—The German forces stationed in the northern mountainous regions at the foot of the Caucasus range are brushing aside the stubborn resistance of the Soviet forces and are continuing their march to the Grozny oil producing regions from the east, according to a D.N.B. dispatch.

Meanwhile the German High Command announced that the combined German and the Czechoslovakian forces which have been active in the Caucasus sector have penetrated the Soviet lines in the wooded areas and occupied more than 500 Soviet fortresses.

On the Tuapse front in the western region of the Caucasus the German forces despite topographical difficulties are gradually approaching Tuapse Port by reducing and occupying the Soviet positions one after another, it is reported here.

Grozny Offensive Admitted

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, October 15.—According to Moscow Tass News Agency dispatch, the German forces are said to have started their offensive against the Grozny oil fields.

Stalingrad Fighting Severe

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

Berlin, October 15.—The German infantry units, which are attempting to deal a crushing blow to the Soviet forces desperately defending the stronghold of Stalingrad, are maintaining close cooperation with the German tank units and have succeeded in occupying Soviet houses and fortresses.

The factory zone in the northwestern sector of the city, where a fierce battle is raging between the German and Soviet forces at present, is a narrow tract of land having a width of about two kilometers and a length of about six kilometers. As the theater of war is extremely narrow, the attack of the German forces seems to be largely restricted.

Large forces under command of Marshal Simeon Timoshenko are said to be continuing their offensive to help their comrade forces defending the Stalingrad stronghold. However, they have thus far failed to penetrate the positions of the German forces in the different localities.

Volga River Reached

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 15.—According to a D.N.B. report, the German forces, after heavily bombarding and occupying the Zeljinsky Tractor Manufacturing Factory within the city of Stalingrad on Thursday morning, are said to have reached the Volga River.

German Thrust Deep

Nichi Nichi

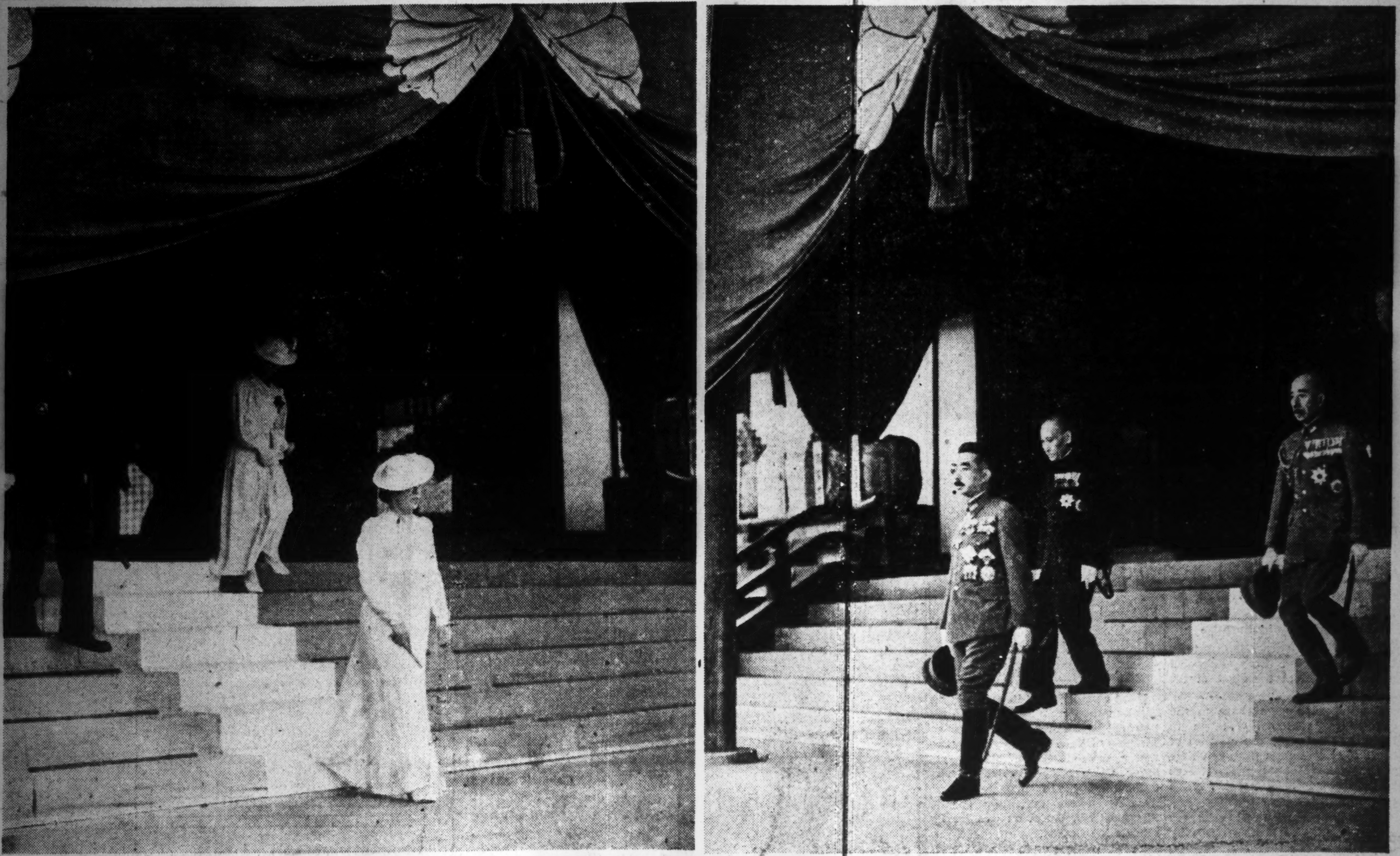
STOCKHOLM, October 15.—According to an announcement by the German High Command, the German forces have thrust deep into the northern sector of Stalingrad, while news collected from the different sources stated that in the factory zone in the northern and northwestern sectors of the city the battle between the German and the Soviet forces is still continuing and that the former are concentrating their main force in these sectors.

Even the Soviet Information Bureau officially announced on Thursday that the German forces had stormed the factory zone in the northwestern sector of Stalingrad four times.

NOTICE

There will be no evening edition of the Japan Times Advertiser today in observance of Kanname-sai, national holiday. Publication will be resumed with the morning edition on October 18.

Their Imperial Majesties Honor Yasukuni Festival



Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress most graciously honored the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine Friday with Imperial worship of the souls of the war dead including the newly-enshrined 15,021 war dead atop Kudan Hill. On arrival at the Shrine compounds, the Imperial entourage was respectfully received by State Ministers, high officers of the Army and Navy, those in charge of the Shrine Festival and 30,000 members of the war-bereaved families. His Majesty the Emperor is shown at above right leaving the Shrine, while Her Majesty the Empress is shown on above left leaving the same sanctuary.

CHUNGKING HOLDING CONFERENCE ON WAR

Two Military Leaders, However, Refuse to Attend—Rift Seen in Talks

Domei

NANKING, October 15.—Yen Hsi-shan and Lung Yun, two of the most influential Chungking military leaders, have refused to attend the extraordinary session of the Chungking Supreme Defense Council which is now being held with the attendance of Chiang Kai-shek, Ho Ying-chin, Pai Tsung-hsi, Shang Chen, Ho Yueh-tsu, all representing the Chungking regime. Others attending are Wei Li-huang, representing the First War Zone, Chiang Ting-wen of the Second War Zone, Chen Cheng of the Sixth War Zone, Li Pin-hsien of the Fifth War Zone and Yu Han-mou of the Seventh War Zone, a report reaching here from Chungking revealed.

Chiang Kai-shek, who returned to his capital yesterday from his tour of the southwestern war zones, joined his military leaders at the conference yesterday afternoon.

According to information available here, the Chungking conference is deliberating on the following four major problems:

1. Realization of Anglo-American-Chungking military collaboration.
2. Strengthening of the defenses at strategic key points in Chungking-controlled areas, and the expansion of the military forces in every war zone.
3. Intensification of military liaison among the various war zones.
4. Further requisitioning of manpower and materials through the effective employment of the National Mobilization Act.

The conference is reportedly split on Chungking's plans for Burma as Chen Cheng, Chang Fa-kwei and Dr. H. H. Kung insisted on the early opening of operations against Burma in opposition to Ho Yueh-tsu, Ho Ying-chin, and Shang Chen.

The latter, the dispatch revealed, are demanding a fuller considera-

(Continued on Page 2)

2,770 Relief Workers Given Special Badges By H.I.H. Prince Kanin

Two thousand seven hundred and seventy members connected with various welfare and relief activities were personally awarded special badges in recognition of their work by His Imperial Highness Prince Kotohito Kanin, patron of the Imperial Relief Association, when the Association convened at the Hibiya Public Hall Friday morning. The session was attended by delegates from 43 prefectures and Hokkaido, including Tokyo. Those who were present included Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the Association, and other prominent members of the Association.

ART EXHIBITION TO OPEN AT UENO PARK TODAY

5th Education Ministry Show Features 985 Items—War Themes Popular

The fifth Education Ministry Art Exhibition, featuring 985 separate items, will be opened to the public beginning today. It will last until November 20. On Friday, the exhibition was opened for a preliminary showing to a group of specially invited people.

According to experts who have studied the various exhibits, virtually everything on display reveals the influence of the war on Japanese art. Patriotic and historical themes are popular especially in the first section, which consists of Japanese-style paintings. The second section, featuring oil paintings, has only four paintings dealing with nudes. The majority depict scenes from actual home life and on life in the agrarian and fishing villages.

In the third section, which is given over to the plastic arts, current events are the predominant theme. Outstanding in this group is the creation of Sogan Saito under the title of "Co-Prosperity". The fourth section, which is devoted to handicraft work, has as one of its exhibits a work called "Fruit Plate" by an Afghan youth by the name of Noor Saberi.

His Majesty to Officiate Today At Palace Fete for Kanname-Sai

First Harvest Festival to Be Celebrated With Solemn Shinto Rites in Kashikodokoro Sanctuary—Prayers to Be Offered

Solemn Shinto rites in celebration of Kanname-sai. (The First Harvest Festival) will be held in the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary in the Imperial Palace today. His Majesty the Emperor will personally officiate. An Imperial messenger will be sent to the Grand Shrines at Ise.

The rites will begin early this morning with Prince Kinteru Sanjo, the Chief Court Ritualist, with the assistance of other ritualists offering new crop rice to the spirits of the Sun Goddess and the Imperial Ancestors.

Attending the rites will be His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu and His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa and other Princes of the Blood. Premier General Hideki Tojo and other high officials, military and civil, will also be permitted to attend.

At 10 a.m., His Imperial Majesty, attired in ancient ceremonial robes, will be pleased to proceed to the Shinka-den, where His Imperial Majesty will worship in the direction of the Grand Shrines at Ise. After this His Imperial Majesty will proceed to the Imperial Dais in the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary and offer prayers to the Sun Goddess and the Imperial Ancestors. Then Her Majesty the Empress will worship. Following this, Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's Proxy, the Princes of the Blood and the other attendants will worship. This will close the rites.

The 100,000,000 people of Japan at 10 a.m. will follow His Majesty the Emperor's suit in bowing toward the Grand Shrines at Ise to offer their prayers of thanks for the new crop.

MANCHOUKUO STUDENTS CALL ON TOJO, HOSHINO

A party of seven representatives of the "Students National Service Corps" of the National University of Manchoukuo arrived here Friday morning, led by Professor Saburo Abe of the same university.

After bowing toward the Imperial Palace at the plaza in front of the Palace, they called on Chief Cabinet Secretary Naoki Hoshino at his official residence, where they took breakfast. They then went to the Premier's official residence and were given words of encouragement by Premier General Hideki Tojo.

In the afternoon, the visitors held a round-table conference at the Tokyo Imperial University with student representatives from various universities and colleges in Tokyo.

Members of the party include Japanese, Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo, Mongolian and White Russian students of the National University and are to be graduated from the university in June next year.

PHILIPPINE RICE CROP SEEN AS SATISFACTORY

Domei

MANILA, October 14.—As the result of the untiring efforts of the Japanese Administration authorities whole-heartedly assisted by the native inhabitants, the rice crop of the Central States of Luzon including Nueves Ecija, Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac and Laguna which are known as the granary of the Philippines has been officially forecast as satisfactory.

Based on the detailed reports of the actual harvest in all the states including Visaya and Picol districts where rice cultivation has been newly introduced replacing sugar cane and copra, the Japanese Administration authorities are preparing a plan for self-sufficiency in rice for the entire Philippines.

Of the total output of rice, about 60 per cent, which will be more than double the amount collected from the last harvest, will be purchased and stored by the Administration authorities.

North China Christians Holds Big Meeting To Consolidate Stand

Domei

PEKING, October 15.—Determined to fulfill their religious mission in East Asia, members and ministers of 1,500 churches representing 31 Christian sects in North China were united under the Association of North China Christian Churches at a rally held this afternoon. The action was taken to consolidate all the Christians in North China into a well-organized single body, divorced from Anglo-American influence.

BURMA INDIANS SCORE BRITISH OPIUM POLICY

Forced China to Become Consumer of Drug in Order to Profit

Domei

BANGKOK, October 15.—In a scathing attack on the British practice of spreading the use of opium to insure profits for English capitalists, the Burma branch of the Indian Independence League pointed out that Britain has made India the largest opium producing center in the world, with £1,780,000 worth of the drug produced annually, it was reported here today.

It was recalled that Britain resorted to force to make China an opium consuming country and encouraged the use of opium in India under the cloak of "free trade."

It was further pointed out that in contrast to the British policy, the Japanese authorities are doing everything in their power to eliminate the nefarious habit. The census of the number of opium addicts in Burma which is being carried out by the Japanese was described as "the first step toward eliminating the evil."

Uchiyama in Saigon

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SAIGON, October 16.—Iwataro Uchiyama, Japanese Minister to French Indo-China, returned to his post in Saigon on Wednesday afternoon from Japan, where he had been visiting on official business since late July.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE EXPANDED IN BURMA

Pegu-Moulmein Wire to Open Service to Public From October 20

Domei

RANGOON, October 16.—Marking another stride forward in the restoration of Burma's telegraph system, telegraphic service between Pegu and Moulmein, two of Burma's leading cities, will be reopened to the public from October 20, it was learned today.

At the same time, it was understood that direct wireless communication between Japan and Burma will be inaugurated some time early in November, thus strengthening further the ties between the two countries in the joint mission to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With the establishment by the Japanese Military Administration of the Telecommunications Administration Bureau, empowered with exclusive rights to supervise telegraphic and wireless services in Burma, notable progress has been achieved in the restoration of Burma's domestic telegraphic services.

Under the supervision of the Telecommunications Administration Bureau, satisfactory progress is being made in the construction and repair of trunk telegraphic lines, including those between Moulmein and Mandalay; Rangoon and Mandalay; Prome and Rangoon; and Bassein and Rangoon.

CHINESE DONATE PLANES

Paoting Citizens Present Two Craft To Army

Domei

PAOTING, Hopei Province, October 16.—Two warplanes donated to the Japanese Army by the citizens of this city were formally handed over to the Japanese authorities at a dedication ceremony held here this morning.

The two aircraft were named Patriotic Planes No. 851 and No. 852. Leaders of the Hopei Provincial and Paoting Municipal governments attended the ceremony.

DYAKS HELPED JAPANESE UNIT IN BORNEO AREA

Native Inhabitants Guided Naval Party Through Difficult Jungle

LONGNAWAN CAPTURE TOLD

Enemy Troops Entrenched on Plain Routed After 30 Minutes Fighting

By TADASHI MIKURIYA
Member of Navy Press Corps

BALIKPAPAN, October 16.—A graphic account of the capture of Longnawan, which completed the reduction of the whole of Borneo, by a small naval unit against great difficulties is told by a lieutenant commander who was responsible for the whole plan of the campaign.

As one aspect of the campaign, which he described as unique, the officer said the setting of the campaign was the most difficult terrain in Borneo, covered all over with virgin forests, with rapids full of alligators, with steep banks, winding their way through the jungle.

As another aspect, the members of the expedition had more fighting to do against germ-carrying mosquitoes and huge venomous leeches than against the enemy troops.

The fighting against the enemy troops who were strongly entrenched on the Longnawan plain difficult of access was brief, lasting not more than 30 minutes.

After two days from the commencement of operations, all the enemy troops numbering more than 80 were either killed or captured.

Native People Helped

The Lieutenant Commander doubted whether the campaign would have been so successful if the Dyaks who are inhabiting the land which was the scene of the campaign had not cooperated with the Japanese so closely as they did.

The Lieutenant Commander talked in the following strain:

Native inhabitants informed us that in the direction of Longnawan there were about 150 troops, remnants of the defeated combined Dutch, American and British forces, and that they were harassing the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the place where they were based.

We investigated and ascertained that there were 70 or 80 enemy troops in the direction indicated by our native informants.

This was in the early part of June.

The place where the enemy troops were entrenched was about 650 kilometers from Balikpapan. The land was barren and there was no road to where the enemy troops were.

There was no method of getting at the enemy troops except going up either the Kayan River which rises in Longnawan or the Mahakam River which flows into Samarinda.

The land where these rivers run is covered with jungle and virgin forests.

Difficult Rivers

There was no using motor boats in navigating the rivers. In the first place the streams were rapid. In the second place, there were steep cliffs on the upper reaches of the rivers.

The native inhabitants are wont to go up the rivers in dugouts peculiar to them. And this dugout is about the only means by which we can hope to go on the rivers.

Now eight men are needed to operate a dugout of this sort. And it has a very limited capacity for carrying troops. There would be more oarmen than troops.

The upper streams of these rivers are inhabited by alligators. Dugouts which go up the rivers do so at the risk of hitting alligators and overturning.

There are waterfalls and steep cliffs on the upper streams. Where there are alligators, the occupants of the dugout have to leave it and walk, carrying it, a very heavy thing, on the shoulders.

To return to the enemy troops entrenched in the direction of Longnawan.

Now that we ascertained their presence, there was no time lost in getting at them.

We sent out native inhabitants with a good knowledge of the geography of the land to the enemy troops to prevail upon them to surrender to us.

At the same time we radioed the enemy troops ordering them to

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DYAKS SUPPORTED JAPANESE FORCES

(Continued from Page 1)

stern language to lay down their arms unconditionally.

The enemy troops were reluctant to do as they were told by us.

Promptly we picked up men whose bravery was unequaled, and organized them into an expeditionary force against the recalcitrant enemy troops.

Rehearsed March

The men set themselves to prepare for the undertaking. They taught themselves the use of dugouts. They rehearsed their march through jungle land. They learned how to fight mosquitoes carrying the germ of malaria and the extremely dangerous leeches peculiar to the land where the expeditionary force was to operate.

It was on the morning of a certain day of a certain month that our picked troops went into action. The move was timed for the start of the period marked by a dearth of water.

Leaving Samarinda, our gallant troops marched up the Mahakam River.

As they passed the old capital of Tengaron they were pleasantly surprised to see the inhabitants greeting them, waving Rising Sun flags and shouting "Banzai."

At the village of Kotabangon they turned and went up a tributary of the Mahakam River.

Their spirits were high when they reached Kubangiyanko, 150 kilometers from Samarinda.

Here they left the motor boats and got into the dugouts which had been ready for them.

Boarded Dugouts

The long line of dugouts, with a naval ensign flying at the head, for several days on end moved up the Mahakam River which wound its way through dense forests.

The native inhabitants, who oared the dugouts, were extremely pleased with their work. Evidently they liked to cooperate with the Japanese.

They left the village of Batan on a certain day.

Presently their base heard from them that there was plenty of alligators on the river bank for a distance of 80 kilometers from Batan but nothing had happened to them who were in high spirits.

As they went up the river it became extremely narrow.

The scenery, which was sublime, struck them with awe.

They went to sleep at night in camps pitched near the river bank, with bonfires blazing continuously to keep wild beasts away from them.

It infrequently occurred that they had to subsist on dried buckwheat only.

They would have been only too glad to have endured greater hardships in the service of the sacred cause of their country.

They reached a point, more than 50 kilometers from Taban. Then it was found impossible to continue advancing on water.

They left the dugouts. A long march across jungle land, headed by their commander, with whom went Dyaks who acted as guides, then started.

It was during this march that the men had to do much of their fighting against huge leeches and germ-carrying mosquitoes.

They reached the village of Taiya in Umabonbo on a certain day of a certain month.

Their base learned from them that they were not far from Longnawan, where the enemy troops were entrenched, and that the inhabitants of the land where they had marched helped them considerably.

Dyaks Surprised

The message added that the members of the Dyak tribe were in wonder at the personal appearance of the Japanese.

I am sure that our men were strangely dressed. Otherwise the Dyak tribesmen would not have been in open-mouthed wonder at our men. I am certain that our men had suffered much before they got near to where the enemy troops were.

A distance of only 50 kilometers intervened between Umabonbo and Longnawan.

The brave Japanese found themselves confronted with the problem of how to get to Longnawan.

They found no use for the dugouts. It was almost impossible to penetrate the dense forests with which the land was covered.

They were almost despairing of continuing their march.

At this juncture a number of Dyak tribesmen came to them to tell them that they knew a secret way to Longnawan.

And the tribesmen led the way of the Japanese across a land of virgin forests to Longnawan, which was reached after two days.

The fighting our men had with the enemy troops was extremely hard.

In the first place they were outnumbered. In the second the enemy troops were well armed and had an ample supply of ammunition.

At first the Japanese thought of attacking the enemy from the air.

They abandoned the plan when they realized that the native inhabitants of the place might be exposed to danger.

On a certain day the Japanese commenced operations against the enemy.

Enemy Taken by Surprise

Evidently the enemy troops were taken by surprise. They either fled or surrendered at the sight of the Japanese.

The Japanese gave chase to the enemy troops who had taken to flight, and killed or captured all of them after two days from the time the main body of the enemy forces was crushed in a fight which lasted only 30 minutes.

In this operation 66 prisoners were taken. The booties taken by the Japanese included 48 rifles, 4,200 rounds of ammunition, 10 revolvers, one machine-gun, 20 handgrenades, and two boxes of dynamite.

Li Leaves for Hsinking

Li Shao-keng, newly-appointed Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo and former Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Tokyo, left Tokyo at 3 p.m. Friday on the special express Fuji for Hsinking. In a statement issued to the press, he expressed his deep appreciation to the Japanese Government and people for their consideration during his official sojourn in Japan.

MANCHOU STUDENTS HERE

47 Arrive Under Leadership of Tomiki

A party of 47 students of the Manchoukuo State University arrived in Kobe Friday on an inspection trip in Japan under the leadership of Professor Kenji Tomiki.

After paying homage to the Minatogawa Shrine, the visiting students inspected various industrial plants, including the Kawasaki Heavy Industry factory, and then left for Osaka.

The party is scheduled to make an extensive tour in Tokyo as well as other important points in Japan and depart for their country on October 31.

China to Improve Irrigation

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 15.—Dissatisfied with the accomplishments of the various districts concerning repairs to agricultural fields and improvements of irrigation systems as were ordered by the Ministry of Industry last winter, the Ministry has requested the Shanghai Municipal Government to issue circular instructions to the districts concerned to carry out the order without delay.

Ishiwata on Way Here

Sotaro Ishiwata, who attended the East Asia Economic Conference held in Peking as chairman, returned to Kobe Friday and left immediately for Tokyo.

CONTROL BODY TAKES OVER COTTON SPINNING UNION

Federation Dissolves in Order to Strengthen Newly Created Association

Upon completion of its outstanding business, the Cotton Spinning Federation will be dissolved and its regular business will be taken over by the newly created Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association, it was decided at the members' general meeting of the federation at the Mengyo Club, Osaka on October 14, reports the Chugai.

Simultaneously the following representatives of the cotton spinning companies were appointed promoters for the creation of an East Asia Fiber Industry Association, to be made up of the parties connected with the fiber manufacturing industry at home and those connected with the foreign trade of fiber products in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The appointed promoters are as follow: Shingo Tsuda, of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company; Kazuyoshi Mitsumura, of the Japan Cotton Spinning Company; Keizo Seki, of the Toyo Cotton Spinning Company; Masato Kato, of the Yamato Cotton Spinning Company; Mokuo Hara, of the Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Company; Bumpei Hori, of the Fuji Cotton Spinning Company; and Setsuji Uchida, of the Japan-China Cotton Spinning Company.

Hongkong-Canton Pact Signed

C.P.S.

CANTON, October 15.—Under the terms of an agreement reached during a recent meeting attended by delegates of three provincial governments concerned, all imports from Hongkong covered by export permits issued by the Hongkong Government no longer require import permits issued by the Kwangtung provincial authorities.

Envoy Fetes Chinese Party

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 15.—The visiting overseas Chinese business leaders from Shanghai were entertained by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China. In a speech, he urged the Chinese leaders to cooperate with Japan for the establishment of a Greater East Asia.

Young Medical Scientist of Osaka Finds Basic Factors of Leprosy Caused by Rats

The first step toward the destruction of the dreaded disease leprosy has been taken by the discovery by young Dr. Shinji Nishimura of Osaka Imperial University of the basic factors of leprosy caused by rat bite and how skin leprosy is transmitted to the internal organs.

The discovery of the basic factors of leprosy had been occupying the leading minds of the medical world, and this new discovery by a young student is of great importance. For five years Dr. Nishimura had been working for the solution of Stefanski's leprosy caused by rat bite under the leadership of Dr. Ariyoshi Satani, dean of the medical department of Osaka Imperial University, and Dr. Tadayasu Tanimura, his instructor. After long years of research, the young doctor has succeeded in transmitting human leprosy to rats and has discovered how skin leprosy is transmitted to the internal organs.

The rate of transmission to the internal organs is highest in the spleen (74.2 per cent) followed by the upper respiratory organs, liver, lungs, and the large intestines. The influence which this new discovery by Dr. Nishimura will have on the treatment of leprosy cases will be very great.

Dr. Nishimura's findings will be published at the meeting of medical men to be held at Osaka Imperial University on October 20 under the title, "Pathological study of experimental leprosy caused by rat bite."

FOREIGN CHILDREN HERE JOIN IN SILENT PRAYER

40 Axis and East Asia Youngsters Pay Tribute to Spirits Enshrined at Yasukuni

Joining the 100,000,000 people of the Empire of Japan who bowed in reverent prayer toward the Yasukuni Shrine at 10:15 a.m. on Friday were 40 German, Italian, Hungarian, Finish, Chinese, Thai and Manchurian children.

These children were the guests of 600 Japanese children at a joint children's meeting at the Toshima-en grounds here on that day. With the children as honored guests were 200 "soldiers in white".

Youthful spokesman for the group was the son of Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama, who gave a speech on behalf of the foreign children.

As the youngsters bowed their heads in silent prayer together with the "soldiers in white", the figures of the eight students from the German School caught the eye. Their serious young faces appeared to be reflecting their thoughts and their prayers for the soldiers of Germany as well as for the soldiers of Japan.

No Loafing in Wuhu

C.P.S.

WUHU, October 15.—In consonance with the policy of the Central Authorities, the Civil Affairs and Reconstruction Departments of the Anhwei Provincial Government have jointly ordered the Wuhu District Government to employ loafers in the reclamation of waste land and to train them in handicraft as a means of pushing the work of national reconstruction.

Frontier People Get Aid

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 15.—Taking another step forward toward safeguarding the interests of those people who hail from border regions but who are now domiciled in this part of China, the Frontier Affairs Commission of the National Government is undertaking the registration of the losses sustained by them in the course of the China Affair.

Miss Li Peh-kang, Chinese Red Worker, Alters Her Attitude

Domei

TIENTSIN, October 1[illegible].—In a radio speech given this evening, 21 year old Miss Li Peh-kang, former Communist agitator, expressed her determination to work for the establishment of a New China. Miss Li, who is a graduate of a normal school in Peking, entered the Chinese Communist Party in 1939. Since then she had been connected with subversive activities in eastern Hopei. The considerate treatment she received at the hands of the Japanese Forces following her arrest on May 22 convinced her, she said, of the error of her ways and made her realize that mutual Sino-Japanese cooperation is the only way to bring peace to China.

Attend Theater Party

More than 50 delegates to the recent Asia Development Conference held here were guests at a theater party held by the Japan Asia Development League at the Takarazuka Theater Friday afternoon. Those attending included Chang Huan-siang, representative of the Concordia Association of Manchoukuo, Lin Pai-sheng, representative of the East Asia League of China, Huang Fu sheng, representative of the Hsin-min Association of North China, and Mr. Chirkolang, representative of the Asia Development Association of Mongolia.

New Riots in Bombay

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

CANTON, October 16.—Riots broke out anew in Bombay on Wednesday resulting in injury to many persons, according to a London broadcast. Nationalists clashed with British police and transportation facilities were severed.

HOCKEY, HANDBALL TILTS SCHEDULED AT Y.C. & A.C.

German Teams to Play 2 Yokohama Clubs Sunday—Rugby Match Also Arranged

Both the German hockey and handball teams will officially start the season on Sunday, when they will meet outside opposition on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi. The hockey team will meet the Yokohama Hockey Club eleven from 11 a.m., while the handball team will be pitted against the Club team from 2 p.m.

Following the handball match the Y.C. and A.C. rugby fifteen will also play their first game of the season against the Kyoekai outfit. The kick-off for this game is set for 3:15 p.m.

The following players are asked to turn out:

German Hockey team: Meisinger, E. Levedag, Burmester (captain), Bellstedt Dr. Grimm, Fehlen, Sonnenschein, E. Levedag Jr., Pekrun, Dohm, Shutte. Referee: Glombik.

German Handball team: Mosaner (captain), M. Fachtmann, Handge, O. Schmidt, Soff, Nittemann, R. Berstein, Speringer, Naurath, A. Berstein, M. Schmidt.

Y.C. and A.C. Handball team: Wendblah, Weiss, Schoene, Petroff, Kranz, DaSilva, Planas, Harriss, Bielous, Agajan, Swanson, Weidemann.

Y.C. and A.C. Rugby team: Swanson, Petroff, Remedios, Kranz, Planas, Harriss (captain), Pestalozzi, Weidemann, Weiss, R. Berstein, A. Berstein, Speringer, Handge, Mandel, Agapan. Referee: P. Lord.

Chungking Holding Conference on War

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tion of such matter as the following:

1. Comparison between the Japanese Forces and the Anglo-American-Chungking troops available for such an operation.
2. Japan's pressure from three directions: east, north, and south.
3. The supply of arms and ammunition and the consolidation of the Allied forces.
4. The trend of the Indian domestic situation.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
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Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
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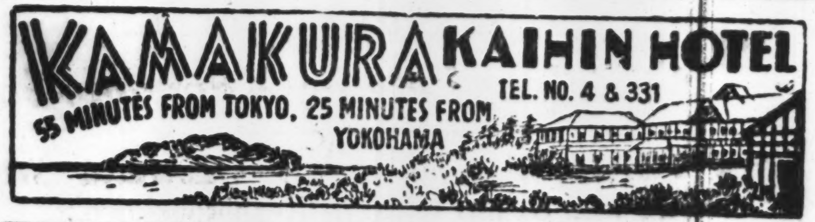

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1.	a)	J. Peri:	Invocazione di Orfeo from "Euridice" first Opera in the world
	b)	Roi Henri III:	J'ai Perdû celle
	c)	Handel:	Largo, "Ombra mai fu"
		Accompaniment with HARP and 'CELLO.	
2.	a)	Bassani:	Ma se tu dormi ancora
	b)	Bassani:	Qui sempre fulgido passeggia il ciel.
	c)	Scarlatti:	Qual Farfalletta amante.
		Accompaniment with PIANO.	
3.	a)	Legrenzi:	Che fiero costume
	b)	Lotti:	Pur dicesti, bocca bella.
		Accompaniment with 'CELLO and PIANO.	
4.	a)	Rameau:	Rossignols Amoureux
	b)	Bach:	Matthaeus-Passion
	c)	Campra:	Charmant Papillon
		Accompaniment with FLUTE and PIANO.	
5.	a)	Old French Melody:	Ni Jamais, ni toujours
	b)	Old Chinese Melody:	Moo-lee-hwa
	c)	Old French Melody:	Il etait un 'bergere
	d)	Old French Melody:	La Marche des Rois
		Accompaniment with PIANO.	
6.	a)	Old Melody in Trapani:	Cantu a Timuni
	b)	Old Japanese Melody:	Shiba-no-Orido (Lullaby)
	c)	Old Italian Melody:	Plenilunio
	d)	Silcher:	Lorelei
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2.	J. S. Bach:	Solo Sonate No. 1 G Moll
3.	C. Saint-Saens:	Violin Konzert No. 3 H Moll Op. 61
4.	O. Respighi:	Herbstdichtring (Erstauffuehrfung)
5.	W. A. Mozart-Kreisler:	Rondo
6.	P. Sarasate:	Zigeunerweisen

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ASAHI SCRIBE TELLS OF INTERNMENT LIFE

Australians Were Slow to Realize Importance of Outbreak of the War

The Australians were slow to realize the significance and importance of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, declares Seiichi Kurozumi, an Asahi correspondent in Sydney, who was shifted from one internment camp to another, consoled only by the news of the striking victories of the Japanese Forces until he finally boarded the exchange vessel, Kamakura Maru. The account of Mr. Kurozumi's experiences follows:

"On December 8, I was still fast asleep when I was suddenly awakened by Mrs. Svenson, my private secretary, who excitedly brought the news of Japan's declaration of war.

"Before this, she had often asked me of my plan in case of a war between Japan and Britain, but frankly, I had no idea of what I would do in such circumstances. The last Japanese liner had left Sydney sometime in August, and the only ship available was a British liner in China service. However, I was reluctant to leave on this ship and instead had made reservations on a passenger plane flying to Bangkok via Singapore.

Treated as Enemies

"Even before the outbreak of the war, the Japanese residents in Australia were treated as though they were enemies. Mrs. Svenson was always anxious about my welfare and made it her point to listen to radio broadcasts for any bad news. I was more or less prepared for the worst.

"After hearing this world-shaking announcement, I went downstairs for breakfast, then took a taxi and hurried to the Japanese Legation. On the way, I noticed some guards on the street corners but the people in general must have been still unaware of the astounding declaration. It might have been that the Australians were slow to realize the significance and importance of the news. The streets looked quiet and peaceful as usual. At the Legation, I found Tatsuo Kawai, Japanese Minister to Australia, and other Japanese officials busily putting things in order.

"When I reached my office I found guards at the door. I was not worried as everything had been put in order in preparation for the worst. On the second day after the memorable declaration, I received a message from Minister Kawai asking me to go to the police station. However it wasn't necessary as a policeman soon came over to my hotel to arrest me. Immediately afterwards, I was confined in a detention prison in the gendarme headquarters.

"On December 12, I was moved to the Tatiyura internment camp, about a 100 miles distance from Melbourne, which was built solely for the confinement of enemy nationals. The barracks were built on pasture land, surrounded by double wire-entanglements. I was surprised to find some 1,000 internees there, mostly Germans and Italians who had been sent from Syria and Palestine on the outbreak of the European War. Sixteen of us Japanese were immediately put into tents. Thus my life of internment began.

"After two weeks, right after Christmas, we were again moved. Another camp nearby was later used for the confinement of Japanese from Netherlands East Indies, New Caledonia, and from other places in Australia. There were so many Japanese internees at this camp that the place became known as the Japanese village.

Inhuman Treatment

"At the camp I heard of the inhuman treatment of the Japanese by the Dutch officials. When we learned of the cruelties suffered by Shigekichi Yasuzumi, manager of the Sumatra plantation of the East Indies Development Association, we were gripped with anger and indignation. An old man among us, turned toward the west and cried, 'You shall soon pay for this.'

"The first two or three months passed quickly as we listened to the various experiences of the internees. Also news of the striking victories of the Japanese Forces made life very enjoyable. But the monotony of this life gradually began to irritate us and a melancholy atmosphere prevailed throughout the camp. In order to cheer the people, some of us planned programs of entertainment.

"Thus I spent eight months at the confinement camp. When I found my name on the list of the repatriates who were to sail aboard the exchange liner, Kamakura Maru, I could not help but rejoice at my good fortune. However, when I was told that only 244 out of some 1,000 were scheduled to sail, I felt extremely ashamed to have shown unlimited happiness in front of those who were to remain."

One Year of Tojo Cabinet

In First Stages of Current War, Japan Reduced Bases Of Anglo-American Aggression; Empire Now Engaged in 'War of Construction'

Part II

Ten months have passed since the War of Greater East Asia broke out, Japan has gained absolute supremacy in Greater East Asia, while Germany and Italy have made a definite advance on the European front. America and Britain, brought anew to a realization of the intrinsic character of the War of Greater East Asia, are bent on striking back at Japan by mobilizing their vast resources. A protracted war, a war of endurance, is now a certainty, with all the contestant nations determined to fight to the bitter end at the stake of their respective national destinies.

The total might of the Japanese nation must be put into winning through this titanic struggle. The Tojo Cabinet's policies must be war-winning policies in conformity with military operations.

Unprecedented War Results

The favorable progress of the military operations has been the principal factor in Japanese politics during the past year. The battle at Hawaii and that off Malay at the opening of the war tore to shreds all accepted conceptions of what a Japanese-American war would be. America's long-vaunted program of attacking Japan was brought to naught in an instant and the mastery of the southwestern Pacific fell into our hands—the greatest initial war results unprecedented in the war annals of the world.

As soon as the war broke out, crack units of the Imperial Army effected landings on the eastern coast of Malay and the Philippines against the enemy and launched an offensive on Hongkong. Land and sea battles on a grand scale were now unfolded both in the southwestern Pacific and in various regions of Greater East Asia.

Hongkong fell into Japanese hands on December 25, 1941, and Manila on January 2, 1932. On February 15, the gigantic task of reducing Singapore was accomplished by the Yamashita Army Corps which had swept over Malay. The bases of American-British aggression in East Asia were completely overthrown. Operations in the initial stage of the war were brought to a successful termination.

Java, Sumatra and the whole of Burma were placed under our complete control in March. In May, the American-Filipino forces which had fled from Bataan Peninsula and were keeping their feeble existence in Corregidor were totally smashed. All the regions of Greater East Asia now came under control of our land Forces.

In the battle at Hawaii and those off Malay, and Java and in the Solomon and the Coral Seas the invincible Imperial Navy destroyed the combined American-British-Dutch-Australian fleet and swept the south western Pacific clean of the enemy's naval forces.

Into Indian Ocean

In April the Imperial Navy advanced to the Indian Ocean where it attacked Colombo and elsewhere and scored remarkable results. Diverting its spearhead to the north, the Imperial Navy carried out daring offensive on the Aleutians and Midway Islands and occupied Attu and Kiska in the Aleutians, thus definitely setting foot on one corner of the American continent and leaving the enemy in round-eyed wonder.

The unfathomable might of the Imperial Navy has thrown the American-British camp into the depths of horror. Australia now is an orphan of the Pacific while Britain is harrassed by the independence uprisings in India. In September part of the Japanese Navy launched out far into the Atlantic, while German submarines made their appearance in the Indian Ocean. This struck terror into America and British which had held joint operations by the Axis Powers in the East and West in such dread.

In regard to the construction of Greater East Asia in parallel with the progress of military operations, Premier Tojo enunciated the Government's policies toward Hongkong, Malay, the Philippines, Burma and the former Dutch East Indies when he declared in the ordinary session of the Diet in January: "Regions indispensable to the defense of Greater East Asia shall be held by the Imperial Forces. With regard to other regions, judicious measures shall be taken in conformity with the traditions and culture of each different race as the war situation progresses." Premier Tojo also enunciated the four fundamental principles of administration of the occupied areas. Policies for the economic construction in the south were made clear by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board.

In accordance with these fundamental policies, the Government launched out on a "war of construction" in parallel with military operations. In January, Hidejiro Nagata and others were appointed by the Army as advisers in military administration in the occupied areas. Ginjiro Fujihara and others were made advisers in naval administration in the same area in February. Chief civil administrators and civil administrations in Army and Navy Service have also been dispatched in order to take judicious measures in the field of politics, economy and culture.

Military Accord

Now for Japan's diplomacy which is inseparably related to military operations. On July 31, 1941, with the conclusion of the Joint Defense Agreement between Japan and French Indo-China, Japan dispatched additional Forces to southern French Indo-China. The tremendous significance of this move is brought closer home to us at this time. On the day Japan declared War on America and Britain, a complete military accord was reached between Japan and French Indo-China, while a Japan-Thai agreement was made for the passage of the Imperial troops through Thai territory. This left the American-British camp open-mouthed. Japan's diplomatic successes were thus no less brilliant than the initial war victories.

On December 11, 1941, a new Pact was concluded between Japan, Germany and Italy for strengthening the Tripartite Alliance. Resolutely did Germany and Italy followed Japan's suit in declaring war on America and Britain.

At the same time, complete agreement of views was reached between Japan and Thailand in regard to the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance. The Japan-Thai Alliance was formally signed on December 22, 1941. In January this year Thailand declared war on America and Britain and dispatched its troops to Burma in cooperation with the Imperial Forces.

In April, an understanding was reached on Japan-Thai economic cooperation, in accordance with which the baht was placed at par with the yen. Subsequently, a ¥200,000,000 credit was arranged. All these have reaffirmed cordiality and mutual helpfulness binding the two countries.

'Family Diplomacy'

It is noteworthy that our relations with the other countries in Greater East Asia have come to be characterized by "family diplomacy" and "good-will diplomacy" since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In other words, the spirit underlying the kinship relationship binding Japan and Manchoukuo has extended itself to Japan-China, Japan-French Indo-China and Japan-Thai relations and to relations among these countries in the natural order of things.

Courtesy exchanges among countries in Greater East Asia have taken place one after another this year. In May, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was pleased to pay a visit to Manchoukuo. In March, Premier Chang Ching-hui was a guest in Japan. In April, Prince Teh of Mengchiang visited Manchoukuo. In May, President Wang Ching-wei of China also was a guest in Manchoukuo. In June, the Nanking Government dispatched Dr. Chu Min-yi Foreign Minister, as special envoy to Japan. In July, Japan dispatched the Mission headed by Grand Envoy former Premier Koki Hirota to Thailand as a return courtesy. In September, Special Ambassadors, former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and former Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai visited Nanking.

The British concessions in Tientsin and Canton have been transferred to the Nanking Government. A border agreement has been concluded between Thailand and French Indo-China.

All in all, diplomatic relations replete with good-will and mutual trust are going to be established among the countries of Greater East Asia which is permeated by a spirit of close cooperation and of sharing both joys and sorrows together.

In celebration of the tenth anniversary of her national founding, a grand, impressive ceremony was held in Manchoukuo last month to vindicate to the tumultuous world the clarity of the new order in Greater East Asia and its bright future.

Between Japan and the Soviet Union, there was renewal of their fishery modus and an agreement concluded on the demarcation of the Manchoukuo-Mongolia national border. Special mention is made of the fact that Japan and Russia are maintaining friendly relations under the Neutrality Pact.

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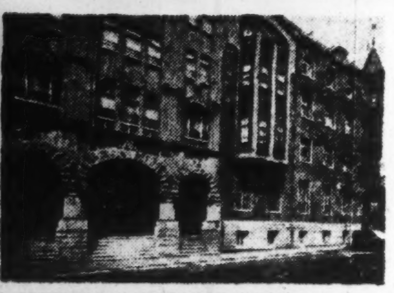

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The above mentioned securities must be taken by the owners, not later than December 31st, 1942, to the Italian Consulate in Yokohama (Naka-ku, Yamate-cho, 8-C) in order to have them stamped and registered.

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Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1 The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2 The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

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Dengue, Tropic Pest, Is Due to Mosquitoes

Dreaded Menace Began in Egypt and Spread Round World

REMEDY STILL UNKNOWN

Sickness Attacks Human Beings Only, But Is Seldom Fatal

Dengue fever first broke out in Cairo, Egypt, in 1779 and subsequently in Philadelphia, America, in the following year. It then spread to Batavia, Java and to other parts of the world.

The disease, which had no special appellation then, was named "dengue [illegible]" in Spanish and "dandy" in English in 1883, for it was thought that the dudes who led a wild night-life caught this disease. It is also said that there is an Indian name for it meaning a sickness that makes one feel dizzy as though he has been clubbed on the head.

Although the cause of the sickness is not distinctly known, it is said at present that the dengue is an infectious fever caused by a filter-passing virus, occurring in warm climates, and transmitted by mosquito agency.

The symptom and the progress of the sickness vary greatly according to the place and season. But the usual symptoms are a sudden attack of fever, accompanied by rheumatic pains in the joints and muscles with severe headache and erythema. After a few days a crisis is reached, and an interval of two or three days is followed by a slighter return of fever and pain and an eruption resembling measles, the most marked characteristic of the disease.

As for the fever, it usually rises above 40 degrees centigrade on the second day, falls to about 37 degrees on the third and fourth days. On the fifth day it rises again to 39 or 40 degrees, going down on the sixth or the seventh day. The patient then gradually recovers.

Eruption

In another form of the sickness, the fever rises above 40 degrees on the second day, going down to 39 degrees on the third day, then to 37 degrees on the fourth, and to normal on the fifth and sixth days. The eruption appears on the fifth day in both cases and on the third or sixth day in some rare cases.

The period of the sickness is from three to six days in case of natural infection. It never lasts for more than 10 days. Although the pulsation is hardly changed despite the high fever, appetite is lost, the sense of taste is numbed, and vomiting and constipation are caused.

The eruption does not appear in every patient but in 63 cases out of a hundred. The lymphatic gland swells in 62 persons out of a hundred, while in some, the finger tips, lips, and eyelids become purple. In countries in the temperate zone like Japan or in cold countries the eruptions seldom appear, and the disease itself seems to be weaker than in the tropics.

Unlike yellow fever, dengue fever sometimes breaks out into a raging epidemic in the subtropic and the temperate zones. The epidemic has been seen till now in India, Burma, Indo-China, the East Indies, Malaya, Hongkong, Taiwan (1915), Okinawa (1931), Japan Proper (1910 and 1917), Australia, the Philippines, New Caledonia, Hawaii, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, Syria, Africa, and the regions in America lying between 36 degrees north latitude and 35 degrees south latitude.

Spreads in Mosquito Season

The sickness, which is found throughout the year in the tropics, spreads only in the mosquito season in other regions, ranking only next to influenza in the violence of its epidemical power.

The disease is never passed from man to man or through the air but is carried by mosquitoes, usually the Aedes aegypti (often known as Stegomyia fasciata) in the tropics, breeding in the South Sea Islands, Taiwan, Ryukyu, and the Hachijo Islands.

The dengue fever cannot be cured by antifebriles and no remedy has been found as yet. However, it is not to be feared, for there has been hardly any case of death from the disease. It is true that in the dengue fever epidemic that broke out in Greece from 1927 to 1928, 1,200 died out of the 775,355 patients, producing a death rate of 0.15 per cent. The rate, however, is exceedingly small when compared to other fevers.

It is interesting to note that the disease affects human beings only and never animals, be they wild or tame. When the blood of a dengue fever patient was injected into a monkey and a marmot, they were infected but showed no symptoms. When the blood, however, was reinjected into the human body, the sickness immediately broke out.

Heat Kills Germs

Although there is no means of preventing the fever as yet, it has been found that when the blood of a patient is chilled to zero centigrade, it preserves its infective power for two months. Even at such low temperature as 21 degrees below zero, the germs do not weaken for at least 24 hours. However, when heated for thirty minutes at 50 degrees, the infective power is lost completely. A 95 per cent alcholic solution kills its power in five minutes, being far more effective than formalin.

At present, when no preventive method is known and when it is positive that the mosquitoes are the carriers of the disease, the only means of prevention would be to destroy the insects.

Although the fever does not take life, it spreads with tremendous speed. As this is a time when every ounce of manpower is needed, the greatest care should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

All puddles, pools of water, and other suitable breeding places of mosquitoes should be treated with chemicals.

As the infective power of the mosquitoes do not wane even in winter when the insects are gone, it is likely that the epidemic will break out again from spring to summer. The mosquitoes must be destroyed now at this very time. (Sunday Mainichi)

TEACHINGS OF THE GREAT ADVOCATE OF MAN'S RIGHTS

Tsugunosuke Kawai, Hero of Nagaoka Clan, Laid Emphasis on Unity Between Eyes and Heart

Tsugunosuke Kawai, a prominent figure in the Nagaoka Clan, looked at his sister Yasuko and said: "It is one of the duties of a lady to help her husband with his headdress after she is married. You will do well to learn from now how to dress a man's hair." So saying, he always made her help him.

Yasuko was very awkward at first, no matter how hard she tried. Watching her clumsy attempts, Tsugunosuke gently gave this piece of advice. "Your eyes and your heart must first become one. Then you bring the razor down with one movement of the hand. If the eyes, the heart and the hand work together you need not worry about inflicting injury. This is the secret not only in the present case but in all things. You must never forget this."

It was indeed unusual to find a person like Tsugunosuke Kawai who laid emphasis on this principle of unity between the eyes and the heart.

This is an incident that occurred later, but it is said that at one time he promoted a clansman who was looked upon as a fool. When asked why he had done so, he explained as follows:

"About ten years ago when our Lord was on his way to the castle, we happened to run into a dog-fight. The attention of the attendants became instantly focused upon the scene before them. Only that one attendant did not remove his eyes from the Lord's palanquin, but continued to watch for his safety. I was deeply struck with this feeling of loyalty. It may be true that he is a fool, but his devotion should not be wasted. He is a promising young man."

Later records show that the fool whose eyes and heart were one never once neglected his duties, just as the far-sighted Tsugunosuke Kawai had predicted.

Tsugumichi Saigo Upheld Privilege Of People to Have A Voice In Passing of Laws

When Tsugumichi Saigo was Minister for Home Affairs, he was once presented with a petition by the people concerning a certain official instruction. Saigo read the petition through and instantly remarked:

"This is indeed a most reasonable petition," and turning to a subordinate officer ordered: "Cancel this instruction immediately."

But the officer remonstrated: "This instruction may be a bit defective, but not very many days have elapsed since it was issued, and to cancel it now would be a reflection on the Government, so . . ."

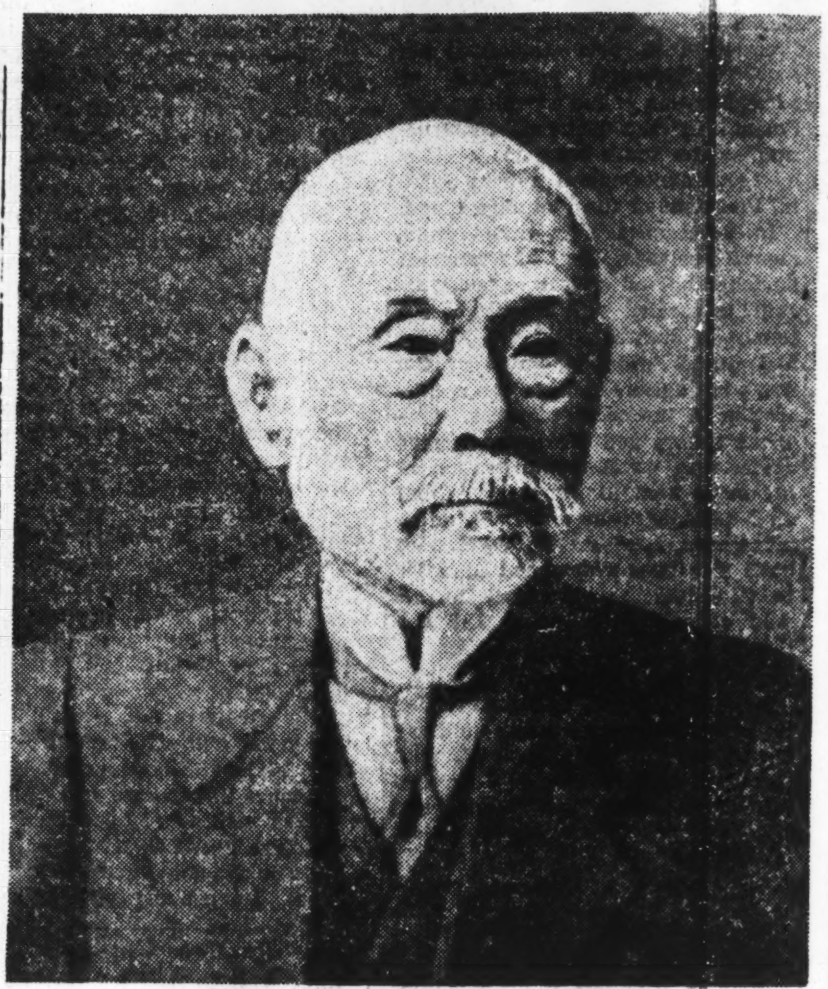
However, Saigo would not listen. "That is not so. We have had a very justifiable petition from the people which shows that the instruction must be defective. Now that we are aware of this fact it does not matter whether the instruction was issued yesterday—it shall be cancelled today. It would be a much greater reflection on the Government not to put a stop to this instruction knowing it to be wrong."

In Winter-Time

My garden's fairest scenes, from
now will show,
Susuki-grass-plumes, graceful
bending low,
Under their burden of fresh-
fallen snow!

Big Men of Science

No. 2. Dr. YOSHIKIYO KOGANEI



The early part of the Meiji era (1868-1911) produced many eminent Japanese scholars and scientists of international reputation, and Dr. Yoshikiyo Koganei was one of them. Born on December 14, 1858, as the second son of Gihei Koganei in a small town of Nagaoka, Echigo, young Yoshikiyo came to Tokyo in October, 1870 to enter the Medical College of Tokyo Imperial University.

Following the Meiji Restoration of 1868, his father, who was a samurai and vassal of lord Makino of Nagaoka, served the local government under the Imperial regime and proved himself an able administrator. Yoshikiyo's elder brother was a prominent member of the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet about 1894 and his younger brother, Major Koganei of the army, who died in the Battle of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, chose the career of scientist and came to Tokyo to work out his destiny.

It was chiefly under the influence of his uncle, Torasaburo Kobayashi, prominent scholar and educator in Nagaoka, that young Yoshikiyo entertained the ambition of receiving education at a high seat of learning in the capital.

Early Education

Following the Restoration the new government invited many young German medical experts to this country as instructors at various medical institutions. Young Yoshikiyo studied anatomy under some of these German instructors.

Yoshikiyo Koganei first entered the preparatory course of the Tokyo Imperial University in October, 1870, and two years later he was qualified to take the regular medical course of the university at the age of 15. He graduated from the institution in 1880 at the age of 23. Most of the German professors who came to Japan in those days were spirited and energetic young men and objects of their pupils' admiration. Japanese students in those days were great admirers of Western civilization and eager to acquire Western learning, but at the same time they were proud of their country and had unlimited faith in it.

Germany was then at the height of her glory, having emerged victorious in the Prussian War, but Japan was very little known to Germany or to any Western nation. To the German professors, teaching in Japan was merely an episode in their lives and they went home when their contract expired

Anatomy

When Dr. Koganei graduated from the Medical College in May, 1880, he was employed by the University as a member of the staff of the surgical department. It was during his incumbency at this post that he decided to specialize in anatomy. In November of the same year, he was sent to Germany to study anatomy at Berlin University.

When the term of his study abroad expired in 1883, he obtained permission from Tokyo Imperial University to stay in Germany two more years at his own expense. In 1883, he was employed by the medical department of Berlin University as assistant research worker, at a salary of 200 Marks a month.

The first treatise he wrote was on the development of retina, which appeared in the Berlin University Bulletin in 1884. On the following year, he had the second treatise on the iris and vertebrata published through the same organ. Both were the result of researches he conducted under the guidance of Prof. Waldeir of Berlin University.

When Dr. Koganei returned to Japan in June, 1885, he was appointed lecturer of anatomy at Tokyo Imperial University. He was the first Japanese scientist to deliver a lecture on anatomy to Japanese students. On the following year, he was promoted to the position of regular professor at the age of 29.

Founder of Anthropology

The subject of research in which Dr. Koganei was interested after his return to Japan from Germany was the human skeleton, and it so happened that he was destined to devote the rest of his life to this study. As the result, Dr. Koganei has become famous side by side with Dr. Shogoro Tsuboi, as founder of anthropology in Japan.

He began his research work on the four Korean skulls sent to the university by an army doctor, and in 1888 he published the results of his findings in the Japanese and German languages. The theme of this treatise, however, was so limited in its nature that it did not arouse the attention of the scientific world, but led him to take a special interest in the research of the Ainu race. As the result of research work on Ainus, he wrote a voluminous treatise, a monumental work in two parts, which aroused considerable interest among students of anthropology in Europe

Taking advantage of the summer vacation in 1888 and 1889, Dr. Koganei travelled through Hokkaido, one of the four largest islands of Japan, where the Ainus were concentrated, to study the race, taking measurements of their bodies in detail and collecting Ainu skeletons. An undertaking of this kind in Hokkaido more than half a century ago was a difficult task. It was rather a desperate undertaking, but young Yoshikiyo Koganei, who was burning with ambition and enthusiasm to work out his destiny as a scientist, dared to tackle it.

As the result of his researches on skeletons of the stone age, Dr. Koganei has accumulated a considerable amount of knowledge about the manners and customs of the people of that age. According to his findings, the people who inhabited Japan in that age wore ear rings, arm rings, various ornaments around their hips and necks.

The Jaw Bone

One of the most important customs they practiced was pulling some of their teeth out. It is not difficult to determine by observing the upper jaw bone of the stone age whether the people in that age purposely pulled out their teeth or whether they fell out naturally. After examining many upper jaw bones, Dr. Koganei came to believe that there might have been a custom among the people of the stone age to pull their teeth out.

This led him to investigate whether such a custom is still practiced by any people living in the neighborhood of Japan. His efforts revealed that there is such a custom among the people in the regions extending from southern China to Malaya, but it is unknown to the people in northern China, Mongolia, Manchoukuo and Siberia. As the result of this investigation, therefore, he arrived at the conclusion that the inhabitants of Japan of the stone age had a custom which is practically the same as that existing among the present day inhabitants of those regions. This means, according to his interpretation, that the custom practiced by them, who had a higher culture and were capable of inventing the "yayoi" type of earthernware, gradually spread to the people with lower culture in the South Sea regions. In 1936, that is 45 years since he published the result of his researches on the Ainus he published his view that in this sense there is a southern cultural element in the inhabitants of Japan of the stone age.

Forty-five years had elapsed since Dr. Koganei had published his monumental work on Ainu, and it was a very important and significant time for him. He had kept on with his research on the stone age of Japan and had become quite well informed and efficient in handling his subject during this period. The treatise he published in 1936 was the result of his labor for 45 years. It is true that during this period he wrote many treatises on other subjects such as, for instance, the pelvis, the Chinese skull, the Chosenese skeleton and so forth, but it was not until he became possessed of a more accurate knowledge of the people of the stone age that he wrote the treatises on a change wrought in the growth of human teeth and the method of burial of the human body during the stone age. He published these treatises in 1922 or thereabouts.

45 Years' Labor

It is important for a scientist to be cautious and patient before he publishes his views on a subject. It requires a long period of training and experience before he attains such an attitude of mind. A reckless scientist is liable to jump at conclusions in a hurry. With such an attitude of mind, he cannot hope to accomplish enduring work in science Dr. Koganei's labor of 45 years in the study of the prehistoric people of Japan now casts a brilliant light for students to make a further research on the people of the stone age and the Ainu.

Dr. Koganei has always been deeply interested in anthropology, but at the same time he has always maintained his position as an anatomist. Anthropology has a cultural aspect beside natural science, and if he indulges in it, he may be led away to the study of the cultural aspect of his subject, with the result that he may neglect the mission of anatomy and ultimately forfeit his claim of being an anatomist. As an anatomist, he has always been faithful to his profession and never sought to trespass on any other realm of science.

Meshing of Teeth

The treatise the eminent scientist wrote in 1936 on the meshing of human teeth is a typical example of his attitude as an anatomist. In biology, the condition of change in life is referred to as development or degeneration. It is said that the human being is the most well developed of mammals, but at the same time it can hardly be said that all the organs of the human body have developed. It is true that the human cerebrum has attained a high stage of development, but such is not the case wih eye, ear and so forth. On the contrary, they have become more or less degenerated.

The human jaw, according to Dr. Koganei, is one of the organs which has undergone a marked degeneraton. To the human being, the jaw is no longer a weapon in fighting. With the progress in the art of cookery, the jaw as a digestive organ need no longer be as powerful as it was in the primitive age. From such a consideration, he believed that a degeneration of the jaw might have been inevitable.

He reached the northern island by the water from Yokohama and landed at Hakodate. From this point, he penetrated into the hinterland on horseback and collected material for his research work. Many a time he encountered bears and fell off his horse as he journeyed day after day through the lonely wilderness, but young Koganei remained undaunted by such experiences. As the result of this hazardous adventure, he collected 89 sets of perfect skeletons and 77 skulls. He also took measurements of 95 Ainu men and 77 Ainu women.

The Ainu Race

Upon returning to Tokyo, Dr. Koganei started his work on this material, and in 1893 he finished writing a treatise on the subject in the German language. It was a laborious piece of work and it was published in two parts in the bulletin of the Tokyo Imperial University. The first part of the treatise, containing 249 pages, covered his findings and discussion of the skeletons. The second part, containing 154 pages, discussed the bodies of the Ainus. In addition to this, a large number of illustrations and statistics were published as appendices. The summary of the treatise first appeared in an influential scientific magazine in Germany. In 1894, a German organization interested in anthropology published the first part of the treatise, and the second part in 1897

The Ainu race was then already an interesting subject of study among Western scholars and scientists. There were at least 10 Western scientists who made research on this subject and published their views as to its racial origin. Their views, however, were divergent, some of them tracing the origin of the Ainus to the Caucasus, others to Mongolia and still others to the oceanic regions.

According to Dr. Koganei's findings, the Ainu race is quite different from any race in the neighborhood of Japan. This is the mystifying aspect in the study of the Ainu race, causing scientists to advance diverse theories as to its racial origin. As the result of his research, Dr. Koganei arrived at the conclusion that the Ainu problem defied scientific analysis for the time being, declaring that the Ainu is a sort of an island of human races. He however, believed that the race had migrated to Japan from somewhere and was inclined to think there was some value in the view tracing it to the continent.

It was only natural that Dr. Koganei should begin to direct his attention to the skeletons of the stone age of Japan because there were more points of similarity between them and those of the present day Ainu than between them and those of the present day Japanese. From this observation he deduced that the race which inhabited Japan during the stone age might have been the ancestors of the Ainu race. But as there is some difference in the skeletons of the stone age according to the localities in which they are found, Dr. Koganei believed that there might have been a blood fusion between that race and other races which came to Japan later.

Stone Age

Whatever may be the case, it is by no means an easy task to collect skeletons of the stone age of Japan. In order to obtain them, one must cast about and hit upon a locality inhabited by prehistoric people for excavation and then work cautiously and patiently to unearth human bones. The bones thus excavated must be put together to form a skelton, and if any piece is found impaired, it must be repaired and put into its original shape to make a complete set.

This shows that it requires an immense amount of painstaking effort to acquire even a few sets of prehistoric human skeletons. As specialists in this branch of science are few in number, the collection of ancient skeletons is slow and tedious. Material suited for research cannot be had unless one goes at his task little by little with unlimited patience.

Dr. Koganei is a marvel of patience and indefatigability. He became engaged in the excavation of human bones of the stone age with great assiduity until he collected over a hundred human skeletons of this kind. This collection is now preserved at the Tokyo Imperial University and he expects it to be enlarged by the younger generation of anatomists and anthropologists, for the greater the number of materials for research, the easier it will be to clarify the physique of the people who lived in the stone age of Japan.

To gain accurate knowledge of origin of the Japanese race, it is absolutely necessary to obtain as much material for research as possible. Beside Dr. Koganei, many other competent Japanese experts have been engaged in the collection of prehistoric skeletons. There is, therefore, a fairly large number of skeletons of this kind in Japan, but it is by no means sufficient for research purposes. Whatever may be the case, it is absolutely necessary for Japanese scientists to discover the racial ancestors of the Japanese race and the younger generation of Japanese experts must continue to make efforts to enlarge the collection for this purpose.

Even in the present age, the teeth of a race which is leading a primitive mode of life are comparatively larger than those of a civilized people. Moreover, in the instance of civilized people the third true molar would not grow until several years after the development of the second true molar. In some cases, it never begins to grow until one attains the age of 30 or 40. There are persons who have never had it all their lives. This condition, according to Dr. Koganei, implies that the human jaw has been undergoing a degeneration. In the case of the primitive race, it invariably grows much larger than that of the civilized people, showing that it has not degenerated in comparison with that of the latter.

When the teeth on the upper and lower jaws are meshed, or toothed, the front teeth on the upper jaw of a civilized race more or less project over those of the lower jaw. But when the upper and lower jaws of Ainus and those of the stone age of Japan are together, the front teeth usually meet at their edges instead of the front teeth of the upper jaw projecting over those of the lower jaw.

Degeneration of Jaw Bone

Dr. Koganei, who took note of this phenomenon, started to make a research on it. Granting that both upper and lower jaws have been degenerating, he went on to find out whether they have been degenerating at an equal or different rate. He painstakingly examined all matters, which may possibly affect the growth of the front teeth, such as, for instance, when five front teeth grow on the upper jaw, when double teeth grow, when the small true molar does not grow, whether there is a space between the front teeth, the way the third true molar grows, and others, all of which are intimately related to the condition of the jaw bone, and finally was convinced that the lower jaw was inclined to degenerate faster than the upper one. Dr. Koganei arrived at the conclusion that it was for this reason that the front teeth of the upper and lower jaws of a civilized race do not meet together at their edges, the upper projecting over the lower, but that those of the people of the stone age and of the Ainus usally meet at the edges.

Such was the principal theme of the treatise Dr. Koganei published in 1936, showing that he never deviated from his position of anatomist. He has been a very thorough research worker as an anatomist and has devoted half a century of his life to the cause of anatomy.

World Fame

As he published all his important treatises in the German language, he became well known among Western scientists. Japanese scientists who could not read the German language, therefore, could not get first hand information of his findings.

As he wrote all his important treatises in the German language, he gained many friends in the world of science in the Western countries. As a result, he was recognized as a scientific genius of high quality and was made honorary member of many influential organizations in those countries.

Western anthropologists and anatomists who visit Japan invariably call on him to pay their respects. They are usually much younger than Dr. Koganei, and they address him with the same respectful attitude which his pupils use. Unless there is true nobility and dignity inherent in a person of high cultural attainment, no person would pay respect to him from the depth of his heart.

Dr. Koganei is 84 years old this year, but he still occasionally visits the anatomical laboratory of Tokyo Imperial University to work on the skeletons he collected. During the last few years, his comings and goings have become rather irregular but until he was 80 years old, he used to come to his laboratory regularly before 8 o'clock every morning and remain there until 6 o'clock in the afternoon to work on his research material. His industriousness was stimulating, exerting a great moral and spiritual influence over the students who were conducting researches under his guidance.

(Kindai Nippon no Kagaku-sha)

The Old Battle-Field

Yorihira

Evanescent as dew their existence,
These warriors of long-vanished ages;
Of all their fierce contests and striving,
Lo! the end is the Autumn wind sighing
Its dirge o'er the waste place of battle!

Japanese-Portuguese Intercourse Outlined

Shogunate Placed Ban on Religious Propagation By Portuguese

TRADE RELATIONS STOPPED

Friendly Connections Resumed After Restoration in 19th Century

(Final Instalment)

The Nagasaki Magistrate having heard, the year before, from the Dutch Mercantile House at Deshima, that the Portuguese mission was en route to Japan, directed the two vessels into the harbor. The ambassador reported that Portugal had freed itself from the near 60-year yoke of Spanish tyranny and that Dom Joao IV had acceded to the throne. He explained also that he had been sent on this mission for the purpose of announcing these recent events to the country, which, for many years, had maintained such friendly relations with Portugal.

The magistrate immediately dispatched a courier to Yedo for the Shogunate's orders with regard to this matter and, at the same time, sent word to the neighboring daimyos, advising them to strengthen their defenses. A number of the Nagasaki residents, noting the cannons aboard the Portuguese ships as well as the soldiers on the various clan vessels and fearing the outbreak of hostilities, fled the city, but the magistrate assured them that there was no cause for alarm.

Shogunate Orders

Word from Yedo was slow in coming and at Nagasaki, where there were not a few Japanese desiring the restoration of trade with Portugal, arose rumors that the Shogunate would permit trade at Hirato and Yobuko. On August 29 the courier returned and presented the Shogunate's orders to the magistrate who in turn informed the ambassador. The gist of the message was that the Shogunate had enforced the law forbidding the entrance of Portuguese because the latter had indicated their intentions of seizing Japan by continuing to send, in spite of the ban, missionaries to practice heresy. Unless they were willing now to present a written evidence of their promise to refrain from propagating their faith, the ban would not be lifted.

Leaving on September 4, the ambassador arrived at Goa via Macao in March or April of the following year and died while there. Dom Joao IV, in 1651, on the basis of the reports received, made a written declaration promising to prevent the going abroad of Christian propagators and sent it to the governor-general at India, bidding him to send it to Japan at an opportune moment but that occasion, unfortunately, never arrived.

Drifting Boat

In March, 1685, a drifting Japanese boat sought refuge on a small island near Macao. This vessel had sailed from Kamiyashiro of Ise Province in autumn of the previous year, laden with firewood and on its return voyage at the end of the same year had been sent adrift by a storm. The Macao residents, hearing about it, had the boat towed into harbor and accorded its captain and crew of 12 warm hospitality by loaning them the use of a house and providing them with the necessities of life.

They then held a conference and decided to collect donations from the various religious bodies as well as prominent laymen with which they equipped a fragata ship, Sao Paulo, and with Manoel de Aguiar Pereira as special courier the 12 were returned to Japan.

The Portuguese vessel arrived at Nagasaki on July 3 and the envoy presented the letter addressed to the magistrate and stated that he had come in order to return the stranded Japanese.

Sent Back

Although the Portuguese vessel had run counter to the wishes of the Shogunate by coming to Japanese shores, it was allowed to leave Nagasaki unmolested because it had brought these Japanese. They were, however, warned never to come again and sent on their homeward journey on August 30th with 30 sacks of rice, some Japanese wine (sake), dried fish, vegetables, fruits, etc. to sustain them on their voyage.

The vessel returned to Macao on September 22 and Manoel de Aguiar Pereira gave a detailed report of his trip, but the citizens of Macao, who had expected the Shogunate to resume commercial relations with them, because of their Samaritarian act, were disappointed. But they lived in anticipation of the day when the city would regain its former prosperity. When Japan, in about the middle of the 19th century, opened her doors to the Occident, friendly relations were once again established between Portugal and Japan and have remained thus, in increasing degrees, to this day.

SILK FUTURE BRIGHT IN SOUTHERN AREAS

Textile Manufacturers Must Study Habits, Tastes, and Customs, Says Diamond

The textile manufacturers of Japan are now conducting a study to serve their fatherland through their vocational activities. The Diamond, in a recent issue, gives its opinion concerning the best course to be followed by Japan's textile manufacturing circles in order to promote the country's industrial position in Greater East Asia.

The establishment of a new economic structure which will make Greater East Asia self-sufficient in all daily necessities is the first thing Japan is required to do in order to enhance its national prestige as the leader of all people in Asia. The Diamond states the following about the important position Japan's silk industry is expected to play in promoting the well-being of the native people in the southern regions.

Being one of the biggest silk-producing nations in the world, Japan is in a position to export all the silk necessary to adequately clothe the native people in the southern regions.

As a preliminary measure, however, we must conduct a careful study concerning their taste in clothing as well as the habits and customs of the native people themselves.

Use Chiefly Cotton

The people in those regions chiefly use cotton wearing apparel because they are less expensive than silk. Our country, however, is not in a position to export substantial quantities of cotton. Therefore, it is essential that we should manufacture special silk fabrics for the daily use of the native people. In the first place, the silk textiles for use in the southern regions must be more durable than those for use at home, for clothes require frequent washing in hot climates. In the second place, the silk textiles for those regions must have bright coloring and gay designs in order to meet their tastes.

In this connection, the textile manufacturers of Japan are required to overcome some immediate difficulties, because their markets have formerly been in Europe and America, and they know little at present concerning the tastes of the natives in the south. Based on the information gathered after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the textile manufacturers of Japan are now making a careful study concerning the coloring, designs, and the strength of the fabrics for the southern regions.

We deem it necessary, that the dyers, designers, and fabric manufacturers, instead of working separately as heretofore, should work in collaboration with one another under the instructions of the central authorities or other responsible parties.

Imitated Western People

The natives of the southern regions have been long under the control of Western powers. Consequently, they have imitated more or less than clothing and manners of the Western people. Therefore, it requires sometime before they can adapt themselves to Japanese habits and tastes of clothing. In the meanwhile, it is essential that all fabric makers in Japan should do their very best to supply the natives with fine and durable textiles in order to facilitate the Japanization of the southern people in their habits and taste in clothing.

The authorities are now exercising special efforts for the speedy establishment of a Fabric Industry Control Association which is expected to give necessary instructions and guidance to all the silk fabric manufacturers in the country in order to prepare them for the great change in the situation.

It is desirable that the authorities should help the textile manufacturers here in acquiring perfect and practical knowledge of the nature, industries, and habits of the native people in all southern regions, so that they may start commercial dealings with these people at a moment's notice.

SIX LEADING OIL FIRMS WILL AMALGAMATE SOON

Amalgamation will take place early next year of the six leading petroleum companies in Japan Proper, namely—the Daido Oil, the Yamato Petroleum, the Nakajima Petroleum, the Meiji Petroleum, the Fukoku Petroleum, and the Shinko Petroleum companies.

The new petroleum company will be capitalized at ¥12,960,000 including the paid-up capital of ¥10,960,000. The new company, in accordance with the instructions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, will devote its efforts to the development of the oilfields in the country.

The Toyokawa Petroleum Company will be mergered into the new petroleum company.

Will Help Win War

Manchoukuo's most important mineral product is coal. Deposits of coal in the country are almost unlimited, the Fushun and Yentai mines controlled and operated by the South Manchuria Railway Company being two of the richest. Prior to 1931, the annual production of coal in Manchoukuo averaged about 8,500,000 metric tons, more than 80 per cent of this representing the output of the Fushun mine. With the progress in the economic development of Manchoukuo, the demand for coal began suddenly to increase and positive steps were taken for the development and increased production of coal fields throughout the country. Since then the output has increased by leaps and bounds. Shown in the picture above is a big steam shovel at work in one of the large coal mines of Manchoukuo.

OUTLOOK FOR SUGAR IN SPHERE STUDIED

Annual Consumption Fifty Years Hence Expected to Total 13,570,000 Tons

Surveying the present-day situation of sugar in the southern regions, and quoting the statistical figures of consumption supplied by Hideo Yanagizawa, managing director of the Japan Sugar Manufacturing Company, an article in a pamphlet of the Keimeisha Association deals with the outstanding problem as to whether or not the peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will have an over-supply of sugar in the future from the southern sources.

The article in brief follows:

"In consequence of the occupation of the Southern regions by the Imperial Forces, the question of various resources is claiming earnest attention in many quarters. As regards sugar, for instance, there is much discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of cultivating cotton instead of sugar. But let us first consider whether there will really be an over-supply of sugar.

"In order to work out the amount to be consumed within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we must know the population within the Sphere and its rate of increase and the amount consumed per head in a year. It is difficult to know the exact size of the population of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but it is generally believed that the population of all regions inclusive of Australia and India totals something like 1,140,000,000.

Rate of Increase

"Next, as to the rate of increase. The rates of increase vary according to the nations. On a conservative estimate, however, it may be assumed that the population of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere exclusive of India will increase to 1,350,000,000 50 years hence as follows:—

10 years hence	860,000,000
20 years hence	963,000,000
30 years hence	1,007,700,000
40 years hence	1,200,400,000
50 years hence	1,346,000,000

"Judging from the experience gained in Taiwan, it is concluded that in fifty years the construction work of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be consummated, in reality as well as in name.

"Regarding the amount of sugar consumed, the figures published by the Japan Sugar Federation show that 5.6 kin is consumed per head. As the rate of the increase of consumption in Japan is put at 4 per cent per year, this rate may be taken as the basis of calculation. On this basis, it may be worked out that the amount consumed per head 10 years hence will be 7.8 kin, 20 years hence 10 kin, 30 years hence 12 kin, 40 years hence 14.5 kin and fifty years hence 16.5 kin. The total amount of sugar consumed in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in a year will then be as follows, assuming the amount consumed in 1941 to have been 2,610,000 tons:—

10 years hence	4,040,000 tons
20 years hence	5,820,000 tons
30 years hence	7,960,000 tons
40 years hence	10,510,000 tons
50 years hence	13,570,000 tons

"It is, of course, difficult to foretell whether these calculations will turn out correct. It is an indisputable fact, however, that with the advance and development of national culture, the amount of sugar consumed will increase."

Chungking Officials Are Secretly Selling Foodstuffs, Clothing

Despite the Chungking Government's recent order prohibiting government officials from engaging in business enterprises, high ranking officers of the headquarters of the Seventh War Zone and the 12th Group Army under command of General Yu Han-mou are still carrying on private business of various kinds, it was learned here today, reports Domei from Canton. It is reported that these leading officers are taking advantage of their high positions, and are secretly engaged in selling such vital commodities as foodstuffs, clothing and other daily necessities. Meantime, a few other officers are receiving commissions by transporting commodities, it was revealed. On hearing that these leading officers were behind the operations causing the price of rice to skyrocket, General Yu Han-mou issued a strict order prohibiting his subordinate officers from having connections with business concerns, adding that those who disregard the order shall be severely punished. The General's order, however, failed to achieve any effect, it was reported.

Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued from Page 6)

himself escaped to Omori mountain, but being hotly pursued, committed harakiri at one of the temples there where a monument still stands to his unhappy memory. So the house of Izu Kubo was squashed once and for all.

To prevent an anarchic condition ensuing, Soun issued a three-point proclamation, posted in every village: "Don't enter any unoccupied house to steal anything; don't appropriate any furniture or anything of value; don't run away from your houses or shops, for the houses of those who have run away will be burned or destroyed."

Soun, touring round the province, found a surprising number of sick people laid up with malignant epidemic which, as they said, took the lives of eight or nine out of every ten patients. So he put hundreds of his men to the work of rescue and nursing as well as general appeasement among the populace. He issued a fatherly edict, preaching the importance of moral relations with which rulers and ruled were, or ought to be, bound, emphasizing how he, new master of Izu, was going to act as their father, and so on, in the strain of a pietistic sermon which the cowled invader knew how to affect. Three days had hardly passed, it is written, after Izu came under Soun's sway, when all those who had fled at the first report of assault returned to their respective homes, among them many noted warriors and local magnates who subsequently became Soun's loyal adherents.

'Hojo' Assumed

The first thing Soun did as ruler of Izu was to lighten the tax burdens under which its people were groaning. He took for himself only the revenue due to Kanryo's office but abolished all the extra levies hitherto imposed, thereby adding greatly to his popularity in the eyes of the people. Before long Soun built a castle residence on Nira-Yama, of which some fragmentary ruins remain to this day.

It was about this time that Soun adopted the famous family name of Hojo, though this is a disputed point among some historical students. According to one authority, all the letters and documents signed by Soun about this time, or indeed even by his son, Ujitsuna, in his time so far discovered, do not bear Hojo. It may be that he did not call himself Hojo in formal documents or in letter addressed to some persons, but whatever be the date of his formal assumption of Hojo earlier or sooner, it is certain that he had annexed Izu as an expression of definite policy based upon the old traditional belief about the alternate command of political supremacy by Taira and Minamoto families. Considering that the holders of the power then were the Ashikagas who had sprung from the Minamoto stock, one ambitious of supplanting them, like Soun, when the hour was ripe for the Ashikagas to fall, would have liked to bear the name of Hojo which had come from Taira origin, especially as he was now Lord of Izu, the native home of the Hojo regency family.

Another Factor of Victory

The late Dr. Yoshinari Tanaka, acknowledged authority on the Ashikaga Period, says in the course of lectures posthumously published, that one wonders at the marvelous ease with which Izu had fallen at the merest touch of Soun. However miserable the moral strength of Izu had become through Cha-cha Maru's wanton behavior, his was the hereditary house of Kanto Kanryo, lord of the ten provinces of Kanto, and as such could not have been so feeble as to have blown up like a bubble at a single blow from Soun's 500 men, and this mystery is explained by Dr. Tanaka by the powerful cooperation which Soun had secured of Yamanouchi Uyesugi who had separated itself from Ogi-ga-yatsu Uyesugi and allied with Koga Kubo, the mortal enemy of Izu Kobu. Soun had been long courting the good grace of Koga with a view to borrowing his assistance in case he rose against Izu as he had done. "One by one" was Soun's motto. His ultimate policy was to gobble up the two Uyesugis which were at loggerheads, and he began by helping the one against the other, and, when the one was downed, proceeded against the other.

(To Be Continued)

STOCK EXCHANGE REMAINS CLOSED

Transactions Are Suspended in Observance of Yasukuni Shrine Festival

The Tokyo Stock Exchange closed yesterday in observance of the grand festival of the Yasukuni Shrine and will remain closed today in commemoration of the national holiday as is annually observed on October 17.

Preceding the suspension of transactions on the Tokyo Stock Exchange for three consecutive days, including Sunday, there was an aftermath of busy turnovers of wares with impressive gains additionally registered in the spot market late Thursday afternoon.

For example, Hakodate Shipbuilding continued to rise ¥4.50, hitting a new high of ¥126.50, Japan Sand Iron ¥2.70, hitting a new high of ¥101.70, and Ebara Iron Works, new, scored a gain of ¥4.10 at the final session of the long-term section.

Reflecting the bright atmosphere pervading the spot market, Yokoyama Iron Works jumped up ¥3.50 and its new ¥4.30 at one bound, Akita Steel Works ¥3.60, Dairen Mechanic Work ¥4.50, Tokyo Munitions Industrial ¥4.00, Japan Technical and Chemical Industrial and its new ¥3.00 each, Special Steel Works and Electric Wave Machinery ¥2.00 each, Kobayashi Mining and Chosen Machinery ¥1.70 each, Japan Mechanical Industrial ¥1.50 and its new ¥2.50, Japan Synthetic Chemical, new and Automobile Parts Industrial ¥2.00 each, Fujikoshi Steel, new and Japan Electric Development, new, ¥1.20 each.

RELEASE OF SHARES SLATED BY MITSUIS

Funds Raised Will Be Used for The Expansion of Heavy Industries

With a view to raising funds for an epoch-making expansion of key industries under their management, the Mitsui Interests are scheduled to release next month 1,500,000 shares of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha out of their holdings for the subscription of their employees, those having trade connections with them and the investing public, according to an announcement by the main office of the Mitsui Interests on October 15, reports the Chugai.

It will be recalled that the policy of transferring the ownership of the shares of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha was agreed upon when the main office of the Mitsui Interests decided on the merger of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha with the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha in 1940 with an increased joint capital of ¥300,000,000.

In view, however, of the enormous funds required for the expansion of their various enterprises including the Mitsui Mining Company, the Mitsui Chemical Industrial Company, the Mitsui Shipbuilding Company, the Mitsui Precision Machinery Company, the Toyo Raw Cotton Company, the Toyo Rayon Company, and other heavy industries, the Mitsui Interests have decided to dispose of the shares hitherto monopolized by them, to invite the subscription of the general public. Incidentally it is expected that they will henceforth exert themselves for the promotion of national interests in the field of heavy industry.

Value of Shares

The proceeds of the sale of the shares now owned by the Mitsui families, 11 in number, will amount to slightly over ¥157,000,000 whereas these families are prepared to use ¥40,000,000 of this sum for the purchase of national bonds. The balance of approximately ¥110,000,000 will be allotted for the new enterprises.

The disposal of the shares now owned by the Mitsui families will be carried out according to the following schedule:

1. Number of shares: Approximately 1,500,000 shares, including old shares aggregating 500,000 (face value of ¥50.00 each fully paid up) and first new shares aggregating 1,000,000 (face value of ¥50.00 each but only ¥23.50 paid up).

2. Sale Prices—Old share: ¥120.00; first new share: ¥90.00.

   Note—These prices are based on cum dividend of profit for the latter half of the 1942 business term at the rate of 12.14 per cent per annum.

3. Eligible Subscribers: Employees of the companies connected with the Mitsui Interests, and those having trade connection with them.
4. Time of Disposal: Probably during November, 1942.
5. Dividend of Profit: The rate of profit dividend will be reduced to 10 per cent per annum in the future.

Expresses Views

In connection with the contemplated disposal of the shares by the Mitsui families, Shiro Sasaki, chief of the Planning Division of the main office of the Mitsui Interests, expressed his views as follows:

"The disposal of the shares of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha was decided on simultaneously with the amalgamation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha with the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha. It is true that the Mitsui Interests have so far raised a fair amount of funds for their fresh enterprises; but the various companies and the national-policy enterprises under their management have been so much enlarged in scale of late that they are now in need of enormous funds to meet their demand. It is for this reason, indeed, that the Mitsui families have decided to dispose of the shares they have hitherto treasured themselves so as to raise funds from the investing public and thereby use them for a marked extension of heavy industry enterprises. As regards our program, in connection with our contemplated activities in the field of heavy industry, I am not at liberty to disclose its details. I would like to say that share prices have been fixed with reference to various circumstances.

"I hope the general public will realize the spirit of the Mitsui Interests who are willing to offer these treasured shares for the subscription of the general public."

Food Supplies Are Reduced in Soviet Union; Position of Germany, Italy Improves Vastly

The Axis powers in Europe are doing their best to overcome the inevitable difficulties relative to the supply of food and clothing and the providing of shelters, and they have so far achieved better success than the Allied nations, explains Ryoichi Ishii, writing in the October number of the Jitsugyo no Nihon. The gist of Mr. Ishii's article, which begins with a study of the present situation in the Soviet Union, follows:

In connection with the supply of bread, the Soviet Union is experiencing no great difficulty as yet. However, maintenance of smooth distribution in other kinds of food is growing more and more difficult for the country. As compared with July last, the supply of cereals and macaroni has been reduced by 40 per cent, that of sugar and confectionery by 60 per cent, and that of meat and fish by 50 per cent. Except bread, it is very hard to get even the rationed quantities of provisions in the country. The rise in prices of all sorts of provisions has been incredibly rapid except at state-managed shops. For instance, one pound of butter at state-managed stores costs 20 roubles, whereas it costs 700 roubles on the markets or at private shops. Ten eggs can be bought for 3 roubles at government stores, but they cost 30 roubles on the market or at a bazaar. No provisions, except such as are rationed, are obtainable at state-managed shops. Therefore, the masses in the Soviet Union are obliged to visit the markets or bazaars in spite of the enormously high prices they are required to pay.

Soviet Losses

The Soviet Union has lost, after the outbreak of the war with Germany, 14 per cent of the cotton textiles, 20 per cent of the woolen fabrics, 15 per cent of hempen fabrics, and 50 per cent of hides for boots and shoes. In order to meet the gloomy situation, the country has enforced a rationing system on clothing, and shoes and boots. A laborer or mechanist is given 125 points for 6 months, a free worker 100 points, boys, old men, and others out of employment are given 60 points. They must spend 10 points for one meter of cotton or silken cloth, 30 points for one pair of boots or shoes, 80 points for an overcoat or any other kind of woolen coat, 60 points for 10 meters of cotton cloth or clothing, to 12 points for an undershirt, 2 points for a pair of socks.

In many cases, it is very difficult to obtain even the rationed quantities of clothing on account of the great reduction in output. Consequently the people are now managing to keep themselves clothed with old clothes they own.

The housing problem is becoming more and more difficult due to the rapid increase in the number of war-refugees from the extensive regions falling into the hands of the German forces. The population in some parts of Siberia is quickly growing due to the entry of these war-refugees, bringing about various difficulties in the maintenance of public hygiene.

Supply Greatly Reduced

The supply of soap, paper and matches has been greatly reduced of late. Moreover, serious difficulty is anticipated relative to the supply of fuel during the forthcoming cold season.

Germany: In pre-war days, Germany was producing 93 per cent of the food for home consumption. After the outbreak of the present war, it has captured many areas yielding agricultural products. Its position regarding the supply of food has improved positively. Nevertheless, the Berlin authorities are taking all possible measures to secure a sufficient supply of provisions, because Germany at present is required to supply food, not only to its own people, but also to all countries under its influence as well as the enormous number of war prisoners.

Every individual in Germany is supplied with 260 grams of fat, comprising butter, lard, margarine and edible oil per week. The supply of meat has been reduced of late from 400 grams to 300 a week due to the increase in the demand at the front. The authorities, therefore, are encouraging the use of fish instead of meat.

Potatoes Abundant

Cheese, sugar, and jam are rationed. Potatoes and wheat are produced abundantly in Germany. But, the authorities are reserving a substantial portion of these products for future demand. And in order to increase the stocks of bread, its ration has been reduced from 2,250 grams to 2,000 grams a week.

Germany is now putting under the ration system all kinds of food in accordance with a carefully established plan. German citizens are requested to exercise the greatest possible economy of food in order to express their respect toward the farmers, the "soldiers in the rear."

Thanks to the well-directed policy of the Berlin Government, there has been a rise of only 8 per cent in the prices of provisions since the outbreak of the present great war, and a rise of only 13 per cent in the cost of living.

Clothes are also under a wisely established rationing system. Each individual is given 120 points valid for 16 months after issue. A suit of clothes requires 24 points, an overcoat 90 points, a necktie one point, a shirt 24 points, a pair of socks 6 points, a pair of stockings 8 points.

Under the rationing system, every male German must cover his clothing needs with 6 pairs of socks, 2 shirts, one hat, and one necktie a year; and every female German with 6 pairs of stockings, one suit of dress, one piece of underwear. The German people, who are well trained to thrifty habits, are experiencing no difficulty. They are quite satisfied with the rationing system.

Relative to the housing problem, the German authorities are extending financial aid to such workmen as are building their own houses. In consideration of the necessity to economize on building materials, the authorities are building many apartments for workmen instead of supplying every one of them with his own shelter.

Position of Italy

Italy stands in a better position than any of the allied nations relative to the supply of provisions, of which it is producing 95 per cent in the country. Based on a soundly established plan, the Italian Government is successfully overcoming all inevitable troubles concerning the supply of food. In this connection, no serious difficulty is anticipated.

Relative to the supply of clothing and the problem of housing, its position is not so bright as that concerning the supply of provisions. Italians are requested to observe economy in woolen textiles and building materials. But, they have an unshakable confidence in the wisdom of their mighty leader Benito Mussolini, under whose command they are resolved to fight it out until they come out victors in the great war they are fighting for the welfare of all nations in the world.

Success of Axis Offensive Certain

(Continued From Page 6)

the sands of the North African desert were bitterly contested. While the important British life-line was at stake, the rise or fall of Italy depended on this very desert warfare.

It was in June, 1940 when Italy opened its operations in Libya. The Italian army, under the superb leadership of Marshal Graziani, pushed deep into Egypt and took up positions to threaten the British naval base at Alexandria. But at this critical moment General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of the British Forces in North Africa, received fresh re-enforcements of British and Australian troops to enable him to counter-attack. Numerically outnumbered the Italians were inevitably forced to relinquish the grounds which they had gained. Moreover, by February, 1941 the British advance was so rapid that they occupied almost half of the Italian territory of Cyranaica.

(To Be Concluded)

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1942

John Lewis' New Departure

Few events on America's domestic front have been more portentous than the decision of the United Mine Workers of America to withdraw from the Congress of Industrial Organization. We feel warranted to say that the UMW Convention vote in Cincinnati on October 9 marks the end of a distinct period in the history of the American labor movement—a period which began on November 10, 1936, when John Lewis led a powerful militant faction out of the American Federation of Labor to form a rival organization.

The six years of rivalry between the AFL and the CIO have seen an unprecedented growth of organized labor in the United States not only in its tripled membership but also in its multiple coercive strength over the government, entrenched capital, and the general public. During the period, organized labor won for itself nationwide adoption of the maximum forty-hour-week arrangement, high-level minimum wage scales, and closed-shop contracts—the trinity of the American labor millennium—in all the major industries of the country. No other epoch in American history has been so full of amazing labor victories as these six years. It was a period in which Labor obliged William Knudsen to deplore that radical labor leaders were placed in a position "to tell the State and Federal Governments where to get off". It was a period in which organized labor pushed its closed-shop contract down Henry Ford's throat. It was a period in which Isaac Tiggett found himself asking the painful question: What can you say about a situation where the American people have to send their representatives to New York to consult John Lewis whether he was going to give them the necessary fuel to carry on their national defense industries?

Many of those Americans who disliked this labor dominance of the past six years will be rash enough to expect a change for the better now that John Lewis has taken a new departure, bringing the period to a close. The facts of the case, however, are not likely to bear out such an expectation as this.

Astute are the leaders of organized labor in the United States, most of all John Lewis. As a fighter, he is by far the fiercest and the most tenacious. He is, in Professor Charles A. Beard's estimate, "a veritable son of the American industrial strife. . . No one in a professor's chair or in any lofty position of government or business was able to give a calmer or more penetrating analysis of the structure and course of American economy—its manufacturing and mining industry, the transportation business, and the financing of corporate enterprise. Few, if any, among his contemporaries, had a keener appreciation of the perils in the way of labor organization or a wider comprehension of its role in civilization. While he could deliver orations on the platform and pound the table at conferences, he could keep his temper in the presence of a tumult when that was the better part of valor, or sit with the repose of a philosopher at a private discussion of things high and wide, asking questions quietly, venturing conjectures, suggesting qualifications, exploring probabilities, looking at all the angles of vision. Certainly with any Lord of Creation, Lewis could hold his own, when holding his own was an affair of knowledge, skill in argument, and tenacity of will."

This powerful man, John Lewis, is now moving in a new direction, his jaws set, his will steeled against all adversity. All American sons of complacency may well tremble at the prospect of his "calm and penetrating analysis of the structure and course of American economy" under the stress of an all-out war. All working men and women in the United States may well reconsider their position in the light of this man's "keen appreciation of the perils in the way of labor organization" and "wide comprehension of labor's role in civilization."

The new rift in the American labor front will naturally upset President Roosevelt's ambitious program for the stabilization of America's wartime economy. Roosevelt's recent success in installing the two rival chiefs of organized labor, William Green and Phillip Murray, as colleagues on the newly organized Economic Stabilization Board is thus rendered a relief of a few day's duration. With a hard winter ahead, the open revolt of the all-powerful United Mine Workers hangs like the sword of Damocles over the distressed nation. The question is not only of fuel supply. The gravity of the crisis could easily affect "labor's role in civilization" itself. America cannot hope to circumvent the crisis merely by dubbing Lewis as a traitor. In view of his high reputation as a "penetrating analyst of the structure and course of American economy", any such attack would appear utterly puerile.

The fact that John Lewis is taking the new decisive step just when Roosevelt has managed to bring about a semblance of reconciliation between the AFL and the CIO is an ample indication that there exist on the American labor front some basic ills which require a major operation. What precisely these ills are will be shown soon enough by subsequent developments. John Lewis must have completed his diagnosis long before he steered his union, the United Mine Workers, out of the CIO fold on October 9. Here, in Japan, we have our own diagnosis of the American case, though it is not for us to flaunt the findings in these columns. We shall wait and see what are the new complications that will develop as a sequence to the UMW withdrawal from the AFL-CIO coalition with John L. Lewis at the helm of the seceding union.

American Imperialism Versus South America

The speech made by Sumner Welles, the American Under-Secretary of State, at a general meeting of the Trade Association held at Boston the other day has provoked a strong protest both from Argentina and from Chile, for in the course of this speech the American Under-Secretary of State declared that the position of the South American countries was jeopardized because Argentina and Chile were extending military and various other facilities to the Axis side. It is hardly necessary to point out that the contention of Sumner Welles has no ground to stand upon. Argentina and Chile are neutral countries and it is absolutely within their right to maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. Their policy does not offend against international law at all. Besides, due note must be taken of the fact that it is a matter of long history that there have existed close relations between these South American countries and the Axis Powers. It may further be pointed out that whereas the United States possesses important strategic bases in Panama and in the Caribbean Sea, the Axis Powers possess no such bases anywhere in Latin America, nor are they given military facilities of any kind. It is, in fact, a purely economic relationship which exists between the Axis Powers and Argentina and Chile. Sumner Welles made that false accusation from the base motive of bringing discredit on these two countries.

Argentina and Chile are the only countries in South America that are still upholding neutrality against the wishes of the United States, and consequently the United States is striving to drag them into the war by bringing pressure to bear on them. Now that the Southern Pacific has become gravely involved in consequence of the serious developments of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States is eager to establish a strong defense line by mobilizing the South American countries. It is also noticeable that American imperialism is planning the invasion of the African Continent by taking advantage of the situation arising out of the present war and that it is also contemplating the utilization of South America as the base of operation for the furtherance of this scheme. It was for this reason that the United States forced Brazil to join the war. Now she is indulging in all sorts of maneuvrings in order to cause Argentina and Chile to follow the Brazilian example and enter the war on the Allied side.

In the speech he made on the occasion of the assumption of office on March 4, 1933, President Roosevelt proclaimed the so-called policy of good neighborliness, making it clear that his Government's policy would be to found international relationships on the basis of regard for international law and treaties, regard for the sovereignty of all countries, big and small, and mutual trust and goodwill. This statement of policy was welcomed by Latin American countries, for they naturally concluded that it was an open pledge given by the United States regarding her innocence of all intention to interfere in the domestic affairs of these countries.

President Roosevelt's "good neighborly policy" turned out to be a mere empty declaration, however, for it has not been translated into actual deed. As a matter of fact, the Washington Government has utilized every opportunity that offered to interfere in the domestic administration of Latin American countries on the plea of maintaining peace in the Western Hemisphere. It has resorted to crafty measures in order to destroy the traditional friendship existing between Germany and Italy, on the one hand, and the Latin American countries, on the other.

At the Panama Conference in 1939, the United States Government took the lead in getting the Panama Declaration adopted, under which it was agreed that the American Continents should be kept aloof from the European hostilities. By joining the war herself, however, the United States trampled on the spirit of this Declaration, and now she is even attempting to drag into the war the countries who are scrupulously maintaining neutrality. High credit is due to Argentina and Chile who, despite the hard pressure being brought to bear on them by the United States, have held stoutly to their policy of neutrality, and we sincerely hope that they will continue to fight as stoutly for their honor and prestige against the outrageous behavior of American imperialism.

SUCCESS OF AXIS OFFENSIVE IN NORTH AFRICA IS CERTAIN

British Fleet May Soon Be Forced to Withdraw From Mediterranean Sea

By IWAJI IWATA
(From the Taiheiyo)

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Indian Ocean was popularly called "England's Inland Sea." The name thus attached was quite appropriate because the net of British influence which spread over the Indian Ocean was firmly tied down at her numerous strategic possessions; extending in a great semi-circle from Simmontown in the Union of South Africa to Aden at the entrance of the Red Sea, down to Bombay on the western coast of India to Colombo on the island of Ceylon, across to Singapore at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, then over to Port Darwin in northern Australia and finally to Sydney in southern Australia.

However, the magnificent achievements of our Imperial Armed Forces have ripped this enemy's Indian Ocean defenses and instead, a counter pressure is being put on the same vast expanse of what was once an "England's Inland Sea." It is now only a matter of time before the lines of communication by water between India and the British Isles would be completely severed. These successes of our Armed Forces in East Asia are reflecting considerable interest on the European situation, especially in North Africa where the swift German and Italian armies are conducting offensive operations to root out British control of the Mediterranean. Consequently, the British life-line is being severed from both the eastern and western termini.

Consolidation of Forces

With the British Isles as the nucleus, Britain strengthened both her land and naval forces by consolidating the forces of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, including her colonial territories of India and Burma, into one solid body. Herein lied one of the basic reasons why she was able to maintain her Empire. But already, the territories of Malaya and Burma have been lost while India and Australia are faced with eventual isolation from the home-land; and both Canada and the Union of South Africa are being directly menaced by the might of the Axis Powers. If this isn't the very beginning of the disintegration of the British Empire, what else can it be?

Let us now summarize the military significance of the operations of our naval units in the Indian Ocean and the progress made by our allies, Germany and Italy, in North Africa.

The first of the series of devastating blows which knocked the British reeling further back into the Indian Ocean was the sinking of her two dreadnaughts, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, off the coast of Malaya. Then Singapore, the base of British operations in East Asia, crumbled before the onslaughts of our land and air forces. This paved the way for our submarines to pass through the Straits of Malacca into the Indian Ocean to raise havoc against British shippings in that area.

During the early morning hours of March 23, our picked units conducted a successful surprise landing on the Andaman Island and soon occupied the strategic Port Blair. This operation sealed the fate of the Gulf of Bengal. After the occupation of Port Blair, the combined units of our naval surface, air, and undersea craft undertook a four-day offensive action against the British bases at Colombo and Trincomalee on the island of Ceylon on April 4. In this attack the mainstay of the British-Indian Fleet was destroyed and considerable damages inflicted on the enemy's harbor and shore installations.

Loses its Value

The control of the eastern half of the Indian Ocean now came to rest within the palms of our hands because the British bases at Ceylon which was the apex of the triangular strategy connecting Simmon-town in the Union of South Africa, and the other in southern Australia was deprived of its former value as a potential base of operations.

Moreover, our drive against the British did not stop here. It was on May 31, exactly a month after the British had disregarded the neutrality of the Vichy Government to occupy forcibly the port of Diego Suarez northern Madagascar, that our Special Attack Flotilla unit penetrated deep into the mine-sown harbor to score direct torpedo hits on the British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and on a B-Class cruiser. It was to Diego Suarez, incidentally, that the British withdrew their surviving naval craft after the disasters at Singapore and Ceylon. There they planned to reorganize their fleet with the warship of the Queen Elizabeth class, as the flagship to safeguard their positions in the west Indian Ocean and to maintain their communication lines to the Near East.

India is called the "Treasure House" of the British Empire. The extent to which the British homeland depends on India's natural and human resources is stupendous. It was the menacing guns of the British navy that enabled Britain to drain almost at will the riches from the "Treasure House" of India for more than 300 years. Therefore, to lose control of the Indian Ocean would mean to lose India, and the loss of India would be tantamount to the destruction of the very foundation of the British Empire.

Key to Control of Europe

At the same time that the British life line in East Asia is being gravely threatened, John Bull's concern is increasing over the recent successes of the German and Italian armies in North Africa which threatens to deprive the British of their control of the Mediterranean Sea. For political, economic and military reasons the Mediterranean Sea is extremely important. It was the control of this Sea that made Britain the leading Power on the European continent.

In 1869 when the Suez Canal was completed the significance of the Mediterranean became world-wide. Soon after the completion of this short-cut route to India via the Red Sea, Britain immediately intrigued with the Egyptian Government and succeeded in carrying out two master strokes during the latter part of the 19th century. First, it purchased the controlling interest of the Suez Canal Company from the King of Egypt; and secondly, to checkmate the French Government's advances in Egypt, the latter country was made a protectorate of the British Empire.

Britain further consolidated her positions in the Mediterranean by establishing formidable naval bases at Gibraltar and Malta. Agreement was reached with Turkey in 1878 whereby the island of Cyprus was to be administered by Britain, and here too, a naval base was constructed. By the dawn of the 20th century, England was an undisputed master of the Mediterranean Sea.

On the other hand, the growth of Italy which depends so much on the Mediterranean was obstructed, not only by Britain but by France as well. British policing of the Mediterranean by virtue of their fortifications at Gibraltar and Malta, and the control of Tunisia in North Africa by the French made Italy a prisoner in the Mediterranean.

In order to regain control of the Mediterranean which was once enjoyed by the ancient Roman Empire, Premier Benito Mussolini ventured on daring foreign policies to realize this aim. He concluded an alliance with Germany in 1935, and in 1937 rendered unhesitant military aid to General Franco's army in the Spanish Civil War. Finally, in May, 1940 Italy aligned on the side of Germany to declare war against the Allies.

The battles which developed in

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NOTICE

The next instalment of Mr. Akiyoshi Tajiri's article on the New Moral Force Propelling Construction of Greater East Asia, will appear in Wednesday morning's paper.

MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Soun

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part V

The seizure of Izu province by Ise Nagauji was accomplished under the following extraordinary circumstances.

On April 3 of Entoku 3rd year (1491) it was given out that his Lordship Ashikaga Masatomo, reigning Kanryo, or "Izu Kubo," died, and that therefore the office of Kanryo had passed, by right of succession, to his eldest son, Chacha Maru and that henceforth his Lordship Chacha Maru was to assume the honors and duties of Kanto Kanryo, etc., etc. All this sounded harmless enough, though it was received by friends of the late Kanryo with sympathetic expressions of condolence. Behind it, however, there lurked a terrible tragedy, born of long-prevalent domestic contention as the secret story soon became public property.

Lord Masatomo had two sons, the older Chacha Maru by his first wife, already dead and the younger by his second wife. The latter lady loved her son as dearly as she hated Chacha Maru who was the only obstacle standing in the way of her son succeeding to the great paternal office, and she took every opportunity to discredit him in the eyes of her Lord as well as of the world at large. A woman's tongue continually wagging in vituperation of any hapless victim is apt sooner or later to bring calamitous results, and his Lordship himself came through his wife's insidious influence to regard Chacha Maru as a complete dullard, unworthy of being the son of his father—a tendency which was also reflected in the thoughts and words of many of his retainers who wished to sail with the favorable wind. Chacha Maru did not like this at all; he studied ways and means to effect a reversal of the situation that he might claim his birthright; which, of course, could not escape the observant eye of his step-mother. To defeat his plot before it was ripe she made up her mind, and to this end gave out that her "beloved" Chacha Maru was mad—mad with homicidal symptoms—on which his Lordship and his retainers, greatly alarmed, had a special cell built on the premises, and threw him into it.

Worm Turned

Imprisoned as a dangerous lunatic, Chacha Maru either became really mad, or determined to stage a coup d'etat: one day he broke out of prison and attacked his both parents, inflicting a severe wound on the father who expired some days later and killing the step-mother outright, and pronounced himself master of the Kanryo house. He was supported by those of the retainers who saw justice on his side and method in his madness as against those who previously had espoused his younger brother's cause. If Chacha Maru had stopped there, he might possibly have survived the bloody drama to reign as Kanryo for some years at all events, but he listened to the voice of perfidious slander and killed two of the most trusted elders, Sotoyama Buzen and Akiyama Kurando, which threw the whole household into a consternation. Everyone felt himself unsafe under the new regime. Confidence gone, suspicion rife, all stood on tiptoe of tremulous apprehension.

There was one man "very glad" at the report of this chaotic confusion in Izu, and that was of course Ise Nagauji, Lord of Kokokuji Castle in the adjoining province who, if he had refrained from executing his long-cherished design on Izu, it was because he had a certain esteem for Masatomo to whom he owed a debt of kindness, as we already know, and also because there had been no plausible causus belli. The two deterrents now removed, Nagauji was free to act. The new Kanryo was a veritable fiend with whom no self-respecting samurai could live under the same heavens—a patricide, a cruel ruler and oppressor of people—who should be destroyed in the name of humanity! Nagauji's moral indignation against Chacha Maru tallied with his political interest or ambition and so waxed ten-fold strong, and his resolution to take Izu was perfectly justified in the eyes of god and men.

Nagauji, however, was too circumspect a man to move at once. He must make assurances trebly sure. He did the most remarkable thing. He shaved his head, and donning the priestly garb, informed all and sundry at home and abroad that he was an old man (61 years then) and was growing older, his grey hairs becoming white, his limbs shaky, that henceforth he would bequeath his old name of Shinkuro to his son, Ujitsuna, while he took for himself the name "Soun-An Sozui" (Sozui of Soun Hermitage), after the manner of a world-weary monk betaking himself to a lonesome cottage.

Taken by Surprise

To confirm this announcement, Soun now made a "leisurely" trip to Shuzenji, famous hot-spring resort in Izu, to enjoy the medicinal baths—to smooth out his wrinkles and soothe his weary knees, and when he was comfortably installed in a hostel, he "beguiled his lazy hours" by talking with farmers and woodcutters in the vicinity, thereby absorbing all the information he could about the topography of Izu, how its frontier was guarded and how its territory garrisoned, etc. As soon as he returned to Suruga he got ready a crack battalion of 500 soldiers,—2000 of his own, and 300 re-enforcements from the Imagawas of Suruga. At the head of this army Soun placed himself and crossing the river Kise, he launched a surprise attack on Horikoshi. The fire set by Soun's incendiarists enveloped Horikoshi Castle, flames rising skyward, and the enemy, wholly taken by surprise, scattered like affrighted ants. Chacha Maru

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BRAZIL'S ECONOMIC CONDITION DURING RECENT YEARS STUDIED

Cessation of Quinine Imports From Greater East Asia Is Big Blow to Rio de Janeiro

By KUNIMITSU KATSUYAMA
(From the Boeki Tosei-Kai Kaiho)

On December 9, 1941, day after the Pearl Harbor attack, the Brazilian Government issued a decree called the Protection of Foreigners' Interest Ordinance which aimed at restricting the withdrawal of savings. This law was similar to the freezing of assets order employed by the United States against the Axis Powers, although it is slightly milder than its American counterpart.

But soon after the decision reached on January 28, 1942 at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil severed both the diplomatic and economic relations with our country and the aforementioned Protection of Foreigners' Interest Law was made more stringent. The settlement of foreign exchange between Brazil and the Axis countries which was permitted up to then was absolutely prohibited. So in reality the Japanese-Brazilian commercial relations have come to an end. The only way to get around this law, that is, to carry on trade with Brazil, is by the indirect method of employing the service of a third party country.

Since February, German U-boats have been conducting extensive operations in the Atlantic Ocean and they have succeeded in sinking a number of American merchantmen and several Brazilian ships. A total of 7 Brazilian vessels were sunk during the four months from February to May.

Constitution Revised

Riding on the wave of anti-Axis sentiment in Brazil which was intensified with the sinking of four Brazilian vessels in February and March, the Government of Brazil immediately seized the opportunity to revise a section of its Constitution, denying liberty and protection of properties belonging to any nationality of the Axis Powers. This constitutional revision went into effect from March 11 of this year. At the same time, the Government ordered the Bank of Brazil to confiscate from 10 to 30 per cent of the savings deposits and securities held by Axis nationalities as indemnity for the loss of Brazilian properties and lives on the high sea. Strict restrictions were also made which even prevented the transfer or putting into mortgage any movable or fixed properties.

The economic influence which the Second European War brought on Brazil's international trade is exceedingly one-sided. During 1941, her exports to the Central and North Americas increased by 80 per cent over the year prior to the outbreak of the war; while on the other hand, her exports to the European continent dropped 80 per cent during the same given period.

However, after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia an entirely different trade situation developed. Comparing the first four-months trade of this year with that of the same period of last year, both imports and exports of Brazil with the Central and North Americas have revealed a marked decline; whereas her exports to Europe has increased. This decline in her inter-American trade was due, to a large extent, to the daring operation of the German U-boats in the Caribbean Sea area. Brazil's exports to the European continent was bolstered by her accelerated trade with such neutral European countries as Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

Export Situation

The international export and import situation in Brazil during January to April, 1941 and for the same period of this year was as follows: (In tons)

Country	Exports 1941	Exports 1942	Imports 1941	Imports 1942
United States	605,771	499,044	572,363	365,719
Canada	40,621	21,921	13,575	6,207
D. W. Indies	—	—	169,855	266,368
British Isles	124,196	147,282	75,024	43,061
Spain	8,682	13,612	144	41
Portugal	2,210	5,998	6,600	5,243
Sweden	6,237	15,610	1,644	13,490
Switzerland	1,122	10,582	628	172
Germany	3,765	0	887	450

The extent to which the British Isles depend on Brazil for vital supplies can be seen from the fact that whereas only 17 British merchantmen entered the port of Rio de Janeiro during the first three months last year, 22 British merchantmen entered the port this year during the same period. Among the neutral European vessels, those flying the Swedish emblem which entered Brazilian ports have been most noticeable. Thirty-one Swedish freighters called at Rio de Janeiro from January to March of this year or an increase of 25 ships over last year.

It is easy to comprehend the destruction which the Axis submarine warfare has wrought on the Brazil-North American shipping lanes in the Atlantic and the Caribbean.

Looking from another perspective, military operations which would tend to disrupt the trade relations between Brazil and the United States may be of benefit to the former country because it is only then, that she would be able to cast aside her dependence on the United States. And this would naturally herald the long awaited Latin-American economic bloc which would benefit not only Brazil but other South American countries as well.

One of the ways in which we can bring this War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion is to keep the United States and Britain from obtaining the much needed vital war raw materials and foodstuffs that are mined and produced in the countries of South America in great abundance.

Rich in Iron Ore

Other than agricultural products, Brazil is rich in iron and manganese ores. Of the 437,492 tons of manganese dug from Brazil's rich deposit, more than 423,600 tons were bought by the American munition makers. With regard to iron ore, Brazil exported to the British Isles 204,677 tons last year, to the United States 151,435 tons and to Canada 64,644 tons or a total of 420,756 tons to the Allied nations. Brazil's exports of iron ore to the world markets for the last three years were as follows: (In tons)

Countries where exported	1939	1940	1941
United States	9.550	106.055	151.435
British Isles	7.112	70.230	204.677
Canada	21.793	79.263	64.644
Germany	151,013	—	—
Luxemburg	9.150	—	—
France	20.787	—	—
Netherlands	11.176	—	—
Czechoslovakia	4.572	—	—
Bohemia	23.520	—	—
Danzig	137.665	—	—
	396.938	255.548	420.756

Just as the majority of the world's supply of rubber and tin is produced in countries now under Japanese occupation, so is the quinine supply. To be more explicit, more than 90 per cent of the world's quinine supply is produced in the Southern Regions now controlled by our armed forces. And Brazil, being a country where malarial disease is most prevalent, is one of the most frenzied importers of this medicinal material. It is interesting to note, as shown in the table below, the sources from where she has been obtaining the supply of quinine for the last three years. (In tons)

Countries of Importation	1939	1940	1941
United States	81	1.280	6.631
British Isles	456	2.111	2,588
Germany	3,376	—	380
France	25	83	—
Netherlands	2,950	1,653	—
Italy	16	—	—
Switzerland	1,915	1,478	1,441
Java	—	589	9,405
	8,819	7,194	20,455

Especially noticeable in the above table is the surprisingly large quantity which Brazil imported directly from Java in 1941, then followed by the United States, British Isles and Switzerland. It was the absolute indispensability of quinine, especially during wartime that spurred Brazil's imports of this product from 8,819 tons in 1939 to 20,455 tons in 1941.

When Java, the principal center of quinine production, was completely occupied by our armed forces the steady flow of this vital war supply which Brazil had been enjoying suddenly ceased to arrive. This has been a crushing blow to Brazil.

Due to the occupation of Java and other rich Southern Regions by our forces, the prospect of our country introducing plentiful and varied supply of goods in the world markets after the war looks very bright. Heretofore, the products that our country had been exporting abroad were limited products which were produced in Japan Proper, Chosen and Manchoukuo. But when peace is restored, after the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is stabilized, Japan will be able to venture on international trade on a broad-scale dealing in many necessities as, for instance, the export of quinine to Brazil.